

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects

VOL. XXXVII. No. 20

THIRD SERIES

18 OCTOBER 1930

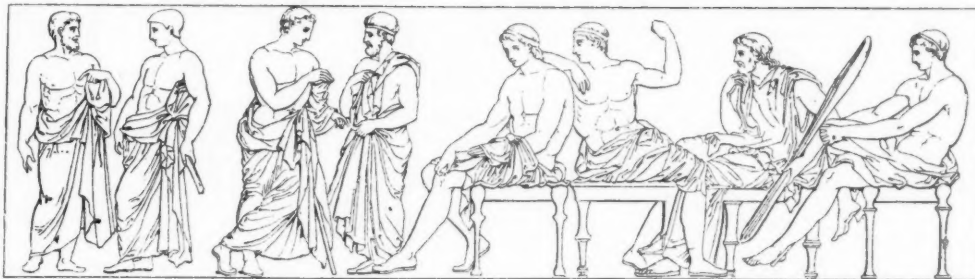
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ORIGINAL PENCIL SKETCH BY C. R. COCKERELL

Made in 1811, probably when taking passage on the "Black Joke" for Greece (see pages 725-727)
R.I.B.A. Collection



London Pride*

BY SIR BANISTER FLETCHER, P.R.I.B.A., F.S.A.

PRIDE of family, pride of place, pride of race—these three, but the greatest of these is pride of race. Perhaps, however, even this last, when it is too much insisted on, becomes a super-patriotism which may be productive of danger to the peace of the world. True patriotism is a virtue of value, but in these world-widening days we must needs remember, with Nurse Cavell, that "patriotism is not enough."

Then there is the narrower and more intensive pride of place which has perhaps never attained to such an exuberant growth as it did in those far-off days of the little independent cities of Italy. They gloried in their independence, they flaunted their self-government, they threw down challenges to one another: sometimes architectural, sometimes military and sometimes naval, according to their situation on land or sea; but in peace times they chiefly vied with one another in the erection of grand buildings, both ecclesiastical and civic—their civic pride was expressed in architecture.

Thus did pride of place develop that rivalry in competition which resulted in the beautifying and enriching by the citizens of the place of their birth. Perhaps the most conspicuous example of their overweening civic ambition is to be found at Siena, where may still be seen marked out in enduring stone upon the ground the site of the proposed extension to the already great Cathedral, a vast plan which owed its conception to that Siennese civic pride which prompted the building of a Cathedral greater than that of Pisa—a scheme too great for little Siena to carry to completion. Thus did pride of place o'erleap itself; but here is traced for all to see the spirit of citizenship, a living spirit inspired then by Religion, which begat these material

manifestations. In our own country, too, and in our own day, we can see material manifestation of this same civic spirit, this city rivalry, this pride of place. Manchester secured a Cathedral of her own, so Liverpool, the city of an older growth, was not to be outdone. She, too, must have her Cathedral; and bravely does this great modern Cathedral now being built stand side by side in equal glory with those of the mediæval age. Then, again, Manchester had a Town Hall and also a University, and lately Nottingham must needs follow suit with her central Town Hall impressively planned on her old and famous Market Place, which had been the scene of the no less famous "Goose Fair." Nottingham is also the proud possessor of a fine University building owing to the munificence of Lord Trent, one of her sons.

A similar sort of rivalry is continually going on among many of our principal towns.

That pride of place which distinguished the old Italian cities becomes to-day in our language a proper communal spirit. In our London of a larger growth this living spirit became a wanderer, seeking a home and a resting-place during that time of transition when, with a rapidly increasing population over a largely increased area, London was trying to realise herself. But now London is beginning to assimilate the great amorphous mass of unrelated parts, and is feeling the movement of this living spirit of place. She has always suffered from the handicap that so many of her people were not born within her confines; for in proportion to her huge population the number of those who are London-born is few, so they lack the tie of pride which binds them to the place of their birth; they have drifted from the quiet country to the bustling capital, and the place of their youth still holds their heart, if not their material interest; and thus they remain half-hearted Londoners and help to produce and maintain an

* This article originally appeared in "John o' London's Weekly" and is reproduced by permission of the publishers.

indifference to London as a living entity. She is not their Mother City but the place of their adoption. This, however, is a condition which has been changing of late years, and London is making her appeal and is producing genuine, whole-hearted citizens.

A second handicap for Greater London is that the little City has always had the sole right to bestow the title of citizen—only freemen of the ancient city are citizens of London, and this limits the number of London's elect.

The lure of London is probably chiefly for those who pursue the fickle goddess of Fortune, and they have been too apt to take too much and give back too little. Then the love of London is rather eclectic and is confined rather to the select few who realise it as a wonderful and unique treasure-house of art, learning, and culture of every sort, and as the centre of many-sided and manifold interests. In fact, for all of us London is not one London but many Londons, and this again accounts for that lack of local feeling, of local indebtedness, of local service which has often been the reproach of those who merely work in London and do not serve her.

Civic sense is now, however, growing steadily, and the signs are visible in the increased general interest displayed in new proposals and undertakings. The old city sowed the seed for generations, and this seed has now been carried out over London generally; all is now changing rapidly, and individuals, such as Lord Rothermere, are setting fine examples of devotion to London and its people. The London County Council has greatly helped to foster a sense of responsibility and loyalty to London outside the central zone of the City, and Londoners are beginning to believe in themselves in the larger sense. London has found her soul, public feeling is alive with interest in her new development, and people are being aroused to appreciate the treasures London already possesses.

Again, the City has recently led the way by its determined stand to protect its old churches from demolition, and also it realised the urgent need of safeguarding the stability of the metropolitan Cathedral against the insidious attacks of modern traffic to which it would have been exposed by the building of the proposed St. Paul's Bridge, and that project was finally vetoed by Parliament.

Then came the proposal to demolish our fine Waterloo Bridge, which is really worthy of Father Thames. This contemplated vandalism raised great and general opposition, and so the London County Council has beneficently settled on widening and not destroying our bridge.

Now follows the momentous decision to remove the monstrosity of Charing Cross Railway Bridge, which

disfigures the very centre of London. We are to have a road bridge in its place, and it lies with Londoners first, and also with the whole British public, to see that this new space which is to be opened up is used to the best advantage, and that a well-considered and complete plan shall supply a really fine new feature which shall add to the beauty of Central London and the Thames. The whole undertaking is difficult even for an expert to visualise, and the decision we make now is a momentous one; its importance cannot be exaggerated, and it will make or mar the development of London south of the Thames round the County Hall for all time.

Over all these matters Londoners have shown that they are awake, and now that the awakening of London is an accomplished fact we must make sure that the vital spark is kept alive and active. It is not so easy to focus our latent London pride on the important objects on account of the varieties of interests over such a wide-spreading area, which is hardly one town but many towns.

How, then, shall we consciously keep alive this newly-born spirit of London?

There are many methods of which not enough use is made. All our present buildings of beauty, our open spaces, should be brought to the intelligent attention of the people by lectures and visits, which indeed now exist but are not sufficiently known. Then, too, the civic spirit and all that it implies should be inculcated in all grades of schools in town and country. This can be done by photographs of objects of local interest, by lantern lectures, and by visits to neighbouring objects of interest. Even cinema shows might be pressed into the service of leading people, young and old, to realise how great is the influence of beauty and how important a part is played in our lives by environment. The Press, too, can help, and indeed has helped, by voicing the need for securing beauty in our surroundings. Every new thing, whether a bridge, an open space, a church, or business premises should be so designed as to satisfy the demand for beauty.

Those of us who are interested in preserving beauty and providing beauty should shoulder our share of responsibility by becoming members of local authorities and so help to guide decisions in the right direction. There is a great chance for Londoners which has been further opened up by the voluntary work of such disinterested organisations as the London Society, which welcomes new members and reveals to them by visits on the spot the often hidden treasures of London. There is also the London Museum, which links up London's past with London's present; and there in a quiet retreat even a casual inspection cannot fail to evoke pride in our great and unique Metropolis.

Some Early Drawings By Professor C. R. Cockerell, R.A.

BY PROFESSOR A. E. RICHARDSON, F.S.A. [F.].



THE THAMES AT GRAVESEND

The Library of the Royal Institute of British Architects has recently become the richer by a valuable gift of drawings and manuscripts forming part of Professor Cockerell's collection. It had long been the intention of the donor, Mrs. Frederick Pepys Cockerell, to place these documents where they would be valued, and it is indeed gratifying that they have now become part of a collection which is unique in the history of architecture. As time offers it is proposed to republish extracts from the original lectures and to give illustrations from among the numerous slight drawings in pen and pencil. Cockerell's power as an architectural draughtsman is well known, but the slow method by which he built up his style of drawing is not so familiar. As early as 1806, when he was sent on a sketching tour to the West of England, he began to interest himself in what might be termed scenic drawing. There were at that time numerous influences in the sphere of sketching which neither Cockerell, nor any amateur for that matter, could escape. The publication of Farington's drawings of scenery, Ireland's drawings of the Thames, and the continual flow of drawings by Rowlandson, issued by Ackerman, evidently fired the young man's imagination. Be this as it may, it is known that Cockerell possessed one or two of Farington's water colour sketches; the external evidences point to the influence

of contemporary artists. From the first Cockerell possessed a painter's eye for composition in everything he attempted to set down on paper. Here is the explanation of the humanist character of his buildings. They inherit something of the spirit of the Renaissance, and are eloquent of the fact that an artist designed them. The youthful architect at the beginning of his career was content to draw things which must have seemed commonplace enough to his friends. But it must be remembered that at that date there was very little to offend the eye and that the conventions of painting and drawing then in vogue called for respect. Among the works bequeathed are ten slight drawings, mainly of shipping subjects, which in matter of line and figure composition combine the studious care Farington with the easy facility of Rowlandson. These studies are obviously the work of a young man—the line is nervous, but the composition in each case is economical. There is no attempt to heighten the effect by washes in bistre or colour; they are obviously careful sketch-book studies. But there is every reason to think that it was the artist's intention to render them pictorially at some future date. One drawing, showing a man-o'-war's boat with a brig in the offing (see frontispiece), may well be a study of Cockerell's own departure for Greece in the "Black Joke." There



ROCHESTER BRIDGE



A CUTTER

are drawings of Deal luggers lying high and dry, Thames-side wherries undergoing scraping and caulking, a lobster fishermen on the south coast, and picturesque

apart from their terseness of line, is the deliberate and economical drawing. Cockerell makes a statement with a few deft touches, but those touches prove that a wealth



THAMES BOATS

Original Pencil Sketch by C. R. Cockerell

groups of figures on a quayside. A further series includes a small vessel, cutter rigged, with old Rochester Bridge and Castle in the background. Another important drawing is a view of the Thames, perhaps at Gravesend, with a hoy figuring large in the pictorial arrangement. The most astonishing quality about these drawings,

of observation has gone before. Such drawings as these should act as a stimulus to young architects to-day. The craze for contortion and cryptic shorthanding in drawing has now passed to its proper sphere, the catchy poster. It is also of account that English topographical artists lead the modern world.

Paul Waterhouse, Past-President R.I.B.A.

BY PROFESSOR WILLIAM G. NEWTON, M.C., M.A.Oxon. [F.]

The late Paul Waterhouse was a man who combined in an unusual degree the qualities of scholar and man of business. And by man of business I do not mean one whose methods and ideals were commercial, but one who felt very sincerely (as indeed he felt everything) that it was an essential part of the calling of the architect to serve very faithfully the material interests of his employer. I should surmise that the office routine of his father's practice, which he inherited, was very efficient, the specifications very thorough, the letters and accounts kept in admirable order. And all this, to the son, would have been, not an accidental but one essential of his conduct of affairs. In one of the early papers of this collection* he elaborates the idea of the employer, with all his difficult wants and all his restrictions of cost, as part of the somewhat intractable material with which the architect has to deal, and through which alone he can ultimately arrive at a genuinely satisfactory solution of his artistic problem. And with the same idea in mind he writes in a later paper, "The best architecture is wrought as a rule from the conflict with limitations."

It is, I think, well to stress at the outset this aspect of Paul Waterhouse's thought. He had no sympathy for the artistic impatience which would sweep aside the obstacles of cost and client's pocket, and impose a solution in spite of them. To do this was like removing fences in the hunting field. In his view the profession of architecture was a harder and a nobler affair, where difficulties may not be ignored, and the opinions of those who are to pay for the work must be given their due weight. For he had a high sense of duty and of the many-sided responsibilities of his calling.

And when I write of him as a scholar, I mean to imply one who had at all times the most lively interest and curiosity in all matters concerning the theory of architecture, and in all writings of the past upon it. I well remember his accosting me on the Holborn pavement a short while before his untimely death, with his solution of the obscure "scamilli impares" phrase of Vitruvius. For a discussion upon any nice point of theory his mind was always fresh, alert, laughing. And he combined with this eager love of inquiry, and a strongly developed critical judgment, an unusual reverence for the wisdom of the old masters, a reverence which is clearly enough evident not only in his papers which deal with the orders of Architecture (for which see especially "A Goodly Heritage," read before the Edinburgh Architectural Association, 1909) and in

such phrases as "the past is the mother's milk of our growth," but also in the tribute which it was the good fortune of the Institute to be able to ask him to pay to Christopher Wren. No one who was present at the Commemoration Banquet on the 26 February 1923, and was privileged to hear his speech on that occasion, can have forgotten how he left his manuscript behind him in passages of genuine fervour, shot through with gleams of a humour all his own, as when he told us of his unnamed friend, a man who combined a first-rate critical faculty with a facility for second-rate verse; who, wandering in the Strand for an hour of architectural meditation, was delivered of the following lines:

"Would God that Wren's immortal hand
And more than mortal brains
Had built St. Mary's-in-the-Strand
And not St. Clement Danes."

What endeared Paul Waterhouse to those who knew him (and as Mr. Fletcher well puts it in his Introduction, his "friends were all those who knew him"; and those who knew him were a far greater company than those whom he knew) was not primarily his integrity of character and purpose, nor the undimmed freshness of his enquiring mind, nor his long and loyal service to the profession, nor that sense of his personality which could guide the disputes of a difficult meeting. All these would be felt as the background, as the solid substance of his character, but each in personal intercourse with him would be conscious of a whimsical, humorous, a very personal outlook on life which made him different from the ordinary run. The quality of sympathy, of breaking down the little crust which forms between man and man, he had in full measure, and with it all a something salt which gave a savour to all his views. Here and there in these collected papers is a hint to remind us of this, a faint flavour of paradox, of something simply put but carrying with it further thoughts; as when, for example, he writes, "It sometimes seems to me that the sculptor, the moral philosopher, and perhaps the ploughman, are the only persons who can claim to share with the architect the common ground on which he meets the ancients." Or again, "Of architecture no less than of prose, the recognition may be tardy. It comes, as a rule, to students only. . . . To members of Parliament, boards of directors, crowned heads, clergymen . . . it scarcely comes at all."

Paul Waterhouse was an original thinker, in the sense that he thought for himself. The achievements of the men of old awoke his fervent admiration; but he was no less alive to the joys of work today ("let the draughtsman reap his happiness as it comes"), and the romance and eternal interest of the craftsman's

* Paul Waterhouse: A Collection of Certain of his Papers and Addresses. Oxford University Press. 1930. Price 10s. 6d. net.

doing, as his paper on "The Lead Casters" witnesses. But at best the written words can only half reveal; and he would (as Mr. Fletcher says) in giving addresses leave his manuscript on one side, treat his listeners to gay extempore variations upon the script, identical in arrangement and upshot, but richer and more spontaneous in phrasing, and of these we have no record.

To those who never knew Paul Waterhouse these writings will speak of one who had a great love for architecture and a high sense of the architect's responsibilities: those who knew him they will remind again of the loss of a friend.

Reviews

GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE BY RONALD P. JONES [F.].

A HANDBOOK OF GREEK AND ROMAN ARCHITECTURE.
By D. S. Robertson, M.A. 40. London. 1929.
(Cambridge University Press.) 25s.

The function of the handbook of classical architecture, as contrasted with the history, is to serve as a work of reference in general reading where architectural points require explanation, rather than to provide a narrative account of the period which would be read as a whole and independently. For that function, perhaps, the most important part of this work is the admirable final section, occupying one-fifth of the space, and containing exhaustive appendices, with a chronological list of buildings, general and detailed bibliography, glossary, and index.

The rest of the book is intended to give briefly the main facts in the architectural history, and to illustrate them by an account of a limited number of important buildings.

As Regius Professor of Greek at Cambridge, the author naturally writes from the point of view of the classical scholar and not from that of the architect, and the whole effect of the book and its particular merits and defects can be inferred from his remark in the preface, "I have seen many of the chief buildings and ruins in Greece, Italy, and Southern France, but my knowledge of ancient architecture is mainly derived from long study of English and foreign periodicals and monographs and of the special publications of important sites and monuments." This literary bias leads to an excessive interest in archaic or obscure buildings which have been the subject of elaborate publication, and a rather cursory treatment of the normal examples which show the perfected types of design. There are, for instance, profuse drawings of primitive and experimental Doric orders, but not a single fully developed and representative one from the Acropolis, and the same tendency is evident in the choice of illustrations.

It is a difficult task to illustrate a book of this kind

satisfactorily. No doubt the ideal system would provide plates with a single photograph to each page, and line drawings in the text, all by the same hand, so that uniformity of effect could be secured. Considerations of time and cost alone rule this out, and the author here follows custom in reproducing drawings from other sources and in grouping, as a rule, two photographs on a plate. The drawings are taken from innumerable books, requiring no less than four pages of the preface for their "acknowledgment," and they range from the charming line sketches of Koldewey and Puchstein to hard and uninspired outline diagrams. In some well-known cases a photograph might well have replaced a drawing—there is an engraving of the temple of Nike Apteros from a German handbook which very incorrectly represents its proportion of height to length as seen from the landing of the Propylaea. The placing of two photographs on one plate, again, is not easy to manage so that the scale is always kept even, and the subjects group well; on Plate II a general view of an excavated temple site is placed above a large scale detail photograph of an archaic capital, and exterior views of the Colosseum and the Pantheon portico do not pair well together in scale.

And, among all this profusion, there is no plan or illustration of the Acropolis as a whole, showing the relation of its three great buildings to one another.

In the chapter on Minoan Crete, three magnificent plans are given from Evans's book on Knossos, and a "reconstructed elevation" of the Grand Staircase. Whatever view may be taken of the validity of the restorations carried out in the palace, we have to admit that its architecture, apart from mere archaeological interest, must have been repellantly ugly; in fact, the whole civilisation, with its intricate domestic planning, advanced sanitation and barbaric splendour of decoration, combined with primitive architectural forms, provides a complete contrast to the simplicity and dignity of the Hellenic period, in which architecture was the "mistress art" and superb public buildings rise in the midst of primitive domestic surroundings.

In the early classical centuries it is interesting to note the exaggerated and bulging forms in the archaic temples, which were afterwards refined down to the almost invisible curvatures of line in the Parthenon, and the surprising freedom of design which was claimed in the treatment of the order before it became stereotyped into perfection. It is also remarkable that the Doric forms demand a very finely-grained material like Pentelic marble for their proper expression, though the older temples were nearly all built of coarse stone which had to be coated with a marble cement; in Sicily and South Italy, indeed, this ideal material was never available at any period, but no attempt was made to adapt the elements of design in order to suit the quality of the local stone.

We are accustomed to think of the Greek temple as a complete work of one period, but in two famous

examples this continuity of design is broken—in the Heraeum at Olympia by the gradual replacement of wooden by stone columns, each in the accepted fashion of its time; and in the colossal temple "G" at Selinus, which, like a mediæval cathedral, took so long to build that its columns vary in design roughly, but not quite regularly, as between the two ends of the building.

There seems to be no clear reason for the existence of the extraordinary series of colossal temples, spread all over the Greek world, and over the whole period of its activity. There was a recognised average size for normal temples, probably based on practical methods of construction and handling of materials, but far above these, and across an immense gap in scale, we find the "half-dozen giants," as the author calls them, all very much alike in size (round about 170 feet by 360 feet). No doubt there was a good deal of inter-state competition in these buildings, like the modern rivalry in Atlantic liners, but they were all far too large to be amenable to the ordinary scheme of interior design and roofing—sometimes even to the use of a free-standing order in the peristyle. Greek carpentry remained so rudimentary and unscientific that it never reached the simplest form of roof truss, and even the limited spans of the Parthenon and the temple of Poseidon at Paestum made it necessary to introduce the inner rows of supporting columns, with their absurd double ranges of shafts separated by a detached architrave. But the cella of the "giant" in most cases could not be roofed at all, and had to be treated as an open courtyard, which in the Didymæum at Miletus actually contained a small Ionic temple which constituted the shrine itself. Conjectural restorations of the Temple of Zeus at Agrigento, where the peristyle had to be walled up in order to carry the architrave, suggest nothing so much as an early nineteenth century town hall or concert hall, designed on the accepted principles of the Greek Revival.

The author's discussion of the fifth century Doric opens with a long exposition of "an insoluble mathematical problem—the curse of Doric," to which he devotes five profound pages sprinkled with algebraic formulæ, surely a needlessly alarming treatment of the obvious problem of design caused by the triglyph over the angle columns of the normal peripteral temple, where æsthetic considerations required the triglyph to be placed at the end of the frieze, and therefore off the centre line of its column. The architect admits this dilemma, and solves it by reducing the distance between the angle column and its neighbour in each direction, thus bringing the third triglyph into its right position over the centre of its column without altering the dimensions of the square metopes. This device also fulfilled another sound æsthetic function of giving an effect of additional strength at the angles

by the closer grouping of the columns. With the delicate adjustments found in the Parthenon, the whole result looks quite right and natural, and there is no reason to attribute to it the ultimate disuse of the Doric order. In point of fact, the Ionic order involved a much more troublesome snag—the problem of the angle volutes, which had to be turned out awkwardly on the exterior, while in the re-entrant interior angle they could not be managed at all, and the volutes simply cut into each other just as they met, fortunately in more or less deep shadow, where they escaped notice.

In describing the temple at Segesta, which is our "locus classicus" for methods of construction owing to the lucky chance that it was suddenly arrested in a half-finished state, and remains to this day exactly as it was left, the author disagrees with the general theory, recently supported by Dinsmoor, that the cella was never built, thus proving that the peristyle was the first part of a temple to be erected. This theory he describes as "almost certainly false," and "improbable on commonsense grounds." Why should it be? It is not at all likely that the Greeks would have agreed with our idea of what is or is not commonsense in building. The most profound difference between their point of view and our own in architecture lies in the fact that to them architecture was essentially an *external* affair—temples were conceived, and meant to be seen, from the outside in the open air, where the Greeks spent the whole of their public life. Consequently the peristyle is all-important—so much so that there is nothing in its form to explain what happens inside the cella, or even at which end the main entrance is to be found. With this idea predominant in their minds, it would be quite logical to construct the peristyle first, and might even be convenient for delicate cross-measurements between the colonnades. Apart from theory, it seems incredible at Segesta that the whole of the cella and the pavement of its area should have vanished without leaving a trace, while the peristyle itself has survived intact as it was erected, without the loss of a single block of stone.

The chapter which deals with various covered buildings, such as Assembly Halls, and the Hall of Mysteries at Eleusis, where the function was mainly *internal*, shows how difficult the Greeks found it to adapt themselves to this point of view, and how their primitive carpentry defeated the attempt to obtain large interiors unobstructed by columns.

This external bias in their attitude is realised the more vividly when we turn to Roman architecture, for, except that the phrase "classical period" includes both, there is a complete contrast in the whole conception of design, construction, and decoration. The Roman temples on the Greek model are uninspired and unconvincing, and it is not until the Empire is well

advanced that we reach the inspired Roman architecture of the Pantheon, the great Thermæ, and the Basilica of Maxentius. These are all essentially internal architecture, the problem being the enclosure and roofing of vast spaces for general public use, where the Roman genius for mass construction reduces the imitation of Greek columnar design to little more than surface decoration, often misapplied.

In the exterior treatment of these buildings, even that tribute to Greece must have been given up as hopeless, and the great wall-spaces left to make their own effect like that colossal blank wall of the theatre at Orange which Louis XIV described as the finest wall in his kingdom. The late Roman work in the East may be described as the Baroque of the classical world—it has all the freedom of design and overloading of decoration which characterises so much of the seventeenth century work in Italy, though lacking its picturesque and romantic elements. The illustration of the interior of the temple of Bacchus at Baalbek, as restored, would serve perfectly as a superb stage setting for a masque or ballet, not less effective though less exuberant than the scene painting of Bibiena; while in West itself parts of Hadrian's Villa at Tivoli foreshadow all the playful planning of the domestic work of the Adams, apart from the direct inspiration which they derived from their studies at Spalato.

By the irony of fate and geography, it is far easier for us to visit Rome than Athens, in spite of the Hellenic Travellers' Club. But anyone who has seen both knows well that while we may form an adequate idea of the great Roman buildings from books and illustrations, Greek architecture must be seen face to face in its magic atmosphere and sunlight, and that an hour's contemplation on the Acropolis will reveal more of the supreme genius of the Periclean age than the reading of all the volumes that were ever written to explain it.

MODERN SCULPTURE.

•By ROBERT ATKINSON [F.].

MODERN ARCHITECTURAL SCULPTURE. Edited by W. Aumonier. 40. Lond. 1930 [Architectural Press]. £2 15s.

So much interesting material upon modern continental architecture, touching also incidentally upon sculpture, has appeared in various fleeting press notices of recent years, that a substantial and well-illustrated volume forming a collection of the more typical recent Architectural Sculpture is most welcome. It enables the imperfect impression already gathered to be consolidated into a more complete valuation of the undoubted merits of this new movement.

The present volume, edited by no less an authority than Mr. Aumonier, is comprehensive in its scope, well-produced, catholic in its selection, and altogether a most valuable record.

This volume proves, if such were necessary, that the epoch of sculpture in painfully white plaster of Paris is passed—thank God. I could never understand why all sculpture was first born in plaster of Paris to become stone or marble or bronze indiscriminately at a second metamorphosis—if any. Sculptors always seemed to sit on so many nests, to lay eggs in so many baskets. The plaster embryonic became any size, according to the offer available for the Dining Room, the Gallery or the Public Memorial, in order that, at any rate, one of the eggs might be fertile.

To approach sculpture from an architectural point of view one must bear in mind modern architectural tendencies. Is modern architecture bad—are its forms good or merely affected? Is its result logical and developed from essentials? One may say yes, in most cases. Its starkness is irritating to minds which dwell in Italian Halls, its worst eccentricities recall the Art Nouveau of precious memory, the same cleverness turned to different issues—no new architecture is complete without a colossal staircase inside a glass case to light the footfalls of failing age, and school rooms and living rooms must have solid walls, that proper contrast may be maintained. Similarly, rounded angles to concrete buildings (so-called plastic modelling) and projecting eyebrows to each floor and in between if possible, are other original individualisms common to all European countries. Its good points are its simplicity, its directness and absence of decoration where not needed, and a proper development of modern building methods.

In the main, glass and concrete are fighting it out.

Concrete forms the pillars and floors and the glass covers all like the dome over a collection of wax fruit, which serves to show how strong is tradition. Motor showrooms on the sixth floor can thus be normally inspected from the street, although no new hotel has yet been built on this principle.

Sculpture also is up and doing. As with architecture, so with sculpture: directness and simplicity are the key-notes. Pale plaster is discarded and real metal and stone are being used—like architecture, sculpture is beginning again at the Crystal Palace period, or whatever is the sculptural equivalent.

I speak feelingly—as an architect I have suffered the atrocities of Grinling Gibbons on every bank for many years—the impossible milk-white ladies of the annual Academy—the continual resurrection of Donatello's tender children—those terrible French exhibitions of casts from watery clay. A sculptor will no doubt recall architectural verisimilitudes which he equally admires.

Egyptian repose, Greek refinement, Roman vigour, we have had for a great many years before us—all wonderful—but we want something for ourselves out of ourselves, and we may now be on the right way towards it.

Most of the works illustrated tend towards what is called modern art and presumably designedly so. The full blast of criticism is thus let loose, and I must confess that, speaking as an architect, my general impression is favourable—the evident sincerity of the work, the often masterly handling of composition, and, above all, the obvious striving after a unity between the object and its material—and not least, its architectural setting.

Materials, as such, are part of the sculptor's palette. Just as an architect varies his treatment for bricks and stone and flints, so the new sculpture agrees with its material, and texture, relief and modelling are one whole. Bricks are carved with a strong surface, and hard stones with a roundness sleek and svelte as an Egyptian idol.

The book opens with a telling frontispiece—a beautiful lunette of the Madonna, full of simple piety, delightful in its arrangement, modelling and texture.

German work since before the War has been progressing towards the new ideals. I remember seeing at Nauheim and Wiesbaden various fountain figures in rough limestone which were admirably modelled and suited to their functions. And, while some of the figures in this work are reminiscent of classical prototypes, others are more plastic and proportioned as decoration rather than laboured anatomy, which as decoration is all to the good.

I personally find such figures as the carved wooden "Diana" and staircase balustrade on page 4 delightful, and the terra-cotta figures on page 5 equally good design and part of the background as well—which unity is seldom achieved.

Such handling of pure decoration as Professor Hitzberger's panels are masterpieces, as is also the fitting on page 18 by W. Sutkowski, illustrating a definite trend in metal work, which seems to have permeated all the northern European countries.

Altogether I have nothing but praise for the German work illustrated.

The Swiss and Czechoslovakian work does not appear to be so well handled. Of Yugoslavia and Mestrovic one has already heard much—his work here illustrated is strong and yet a little, one might say, Americanised. His Mortuary Chapel at Ragusa is sculptural and not architectural.

Italy impresses more than I had expected, perhaps by reason of recent poor architecture which lingers in my mind. Of a technique quite different to the many others, and presumably for bronze, the groups by Eugenio Baroni are powerful, compelling, and a little like a film. Other works by Martinez and Cataldi have great traditional feeling, force and grace of character.

France leaves me rather cold—perhaps because I have seen it all before—or the spiritual meaning escapes me. I can't say. The animals in hard stone on page 53 are fine and bring sculpture again into the class of house decoration.

I confess to no admiration for the Pendule by Maillot and similar works, but I do like "A Young Girl" by J. Bernard and that wonderful group not here illustrated of the Paris Exhibition of 1925, and the Memorial at Algiers by Landowski—although the latter is too much in the Victor Emanuele manner.

America gives me a curious feeling of efficiency and lack of real sympathy with sculpture. All this stuff by Lee Lawrie is so easy to do, so forced in design and so mannered in execution that after a first good impression it falls flat—a general defect which Paul Manship also shares in a lesser degree.

By far the best piece of work under this heading is the Tympanum for Princeton University—a beautiful com-

position obviously founded on the great French works of the early thirteenth century. Another Tympanum on the same page is streets behind it, although more obviously striven after as a design.

Austrian work in architecture, sculpture and decoration are always fresh, and this section well holds its own. I am not altogether all out for everything shown, but the workmen's dwellings on page 83 are to my mind an example of the thorough blending of material and architecture, and ornament and sculpture. And as to texture, relief and freshness, the figures on page 85 are architectural ornament at its best.

The Northern countries, Denmark and Sweden, are old friends. Denmark, perhaps, is not so virile as Sweden, but Thomsen's Crematorium is strong and good. The work of Carl Milles alone raises Sweden head and shoulders above the rest of Europe. Milles's mastery is wonderful, his composition telling and his technique superb.

Holland is more sophisticated, more "arty" in its methods, and perhaps more revolutionary and more ugly, without being less interesting.

Great Britain comes last in the book and perhaps last in development. The great figures of pre-war days in the realm of sculpture are no more, their works probably not very lasting, and one feels a curious hiatus these last few years with nothing to bridge the gap between the old gang and the new. The works illustrated oscillate between the violently modern and the violently orthodox. Dobson irritates by his malformations, Tyson Smith irritates equally by his smug classicality. Gilbert Ledward, Eric Kennington and Richard Garbe hit a medium course, and to my unlettered mind often quite beautifully.

A building which I never cease to admire, and that of many years' standing—which is unusual when most of my sweethearts have been changed—is the British Medical Council building, wrongly here ascribed to Lutyens instead of to Frere.

I am ashamed to say I fail to see any quality in the two atrocious War Memorials on pages 152 153, whilst certain other works appear to me to resemble partially inflated inner tubes.

REGIONAL PLANNING REPORTS.

By W. HARDING THOMPSON [F.].

The recent publication of the first report of the Greater London Regional Committee* will arouse renewed interest in the various reports by the constituent bodies and particularly for those areas, still largely agricultural, that surround London. The Home Counties are being continuously pierced by the outposts of bricks and mortar flung out from London's suburbia, and unless planning authorities quickly reserve their open spaces and agricultural areas it will be too late.

In Mr. W. R. Davidge's Report prepared for the Hertfordshire Regional Planning Committee† he strongly emphasised the necessity for the development of the new and existing centres of population, leaving the intervening

* With memoranda by Dr. Raymond Unwin. 4to. 1929. [Knapp, Drewett and Sons.] 5s.

† 4to. 1927. [Vacher and Sons, Ltd., Westminster.]

countryside as agricultural belts. This method of centralisation in new towns and satellites of limited size is the only scientific alternative to the unorganised decentralisation of London now in process along the radial roads. The County of Hertford is so far remarkably free from exploitation by the land speculator on a large scale, and agriculture and market gardening is still the predominating industry: the chalk land of the northern areas being mainly arable, while the clay lands nearer London are for the most part more suitable for pasture and hay crops. The county has already provided an object lesson in the successful establishment of two Garden Cities in communal ownership, also two satisfactory examples of private estate development on a definite plan. It remains for the County Council and the planning authorities to decide on the location of further sites where the development of new towns and grouped settlements could be encouraged. Mr. Davidge has made suggestions in regard to these areas, and this constitutes his chief recommendation. The most important new road proposals include the Hertfordshire section (30 miles) of the North Orbital Road; a new east and west mid-county road, required to link up the numerous existing arteries going north; by-passes for Hoddesdon, Ware and St. Albans, and a new approach road to the county town from the south, avoiding Cheshunt and Hoddesdon. In regard to regional open spaces, the author suggests that many of the large country estates in which the county is so rich, such as the Parklands of Hatfield and Panshanger, might well be scheduled as "Private Open Spaces" in the statutory Scheme; also that green strips of varying width should be permanently reserved from building along the valleys of the Colne, Lea, Mimram and other rivers.

All these and many other recommendations are clearly shown on a comprehensive map of the whole county, which also indicates certain areas to be scheduled for industry and as agricultural reservations. But unless the local authorities in their detailed schemes reserve more extensive areas for agriculture, sporadic development will not be effectively checked and the county will not preserve its present rural character. It is essential that regional planning powers should be given in order to prevent building over wider areas.

This report is admirably illustrated with numerous diagrams that show existing conditions in a much more digestible form than pages of statistics that have appeared in several similar reports, and the published price should ensure a wide circulation. It is noteworthy that Hertfordshire was the first county to undertake a survey and plan for the whole of its administrative area, and it is hoped that Mr. Davidge's valuable suggestions will be incorporated in the individual schemes now being prepared.

A most attractive report was published last year on the West Sussex Coast and Downs. This was prepared by Mr. Arthur H. Schofield for the Arundel, Littlehampton, East Preston and District Advisory Committee.* Unlike the usual royal quarto volume, the author has presented his report in a smaller and more convenient-sized book with sectional maps, photographs and admirable line diagrams easily readable by the layman. The report is divided into three parts: (1) a survey of the region, (2)

present tendencies and powers of control and (3) the plan. At the end of each chapter in Part III the author gives a concise summary of his recommendations, a system which is in many ways preferable to giving a more lengthy summary of the whole report as a conclusion. Here, as in Hertfordshire, the reader is impressed with the urgent need for intelligent zoning, and for the redistribution of population by the development of towns and villages around nuclei rather than the more usual haphazard growth without a plan. Communications and the need for extended engineering services are also dealt with most efficiently.

In regard to the general character of the future buildings, Mr. Schofield points out the very great advantages—social, economic and æsthetic, of compact communities in contrast with the kind of loosely planned open development which is so prevalent and which is so liable to absorb large areas of the countryside that could more wisely be reserved for agriculture and recreation.

This report, in its suggestions, literary style and format, expresses the individuality of one who obviously has not only a thorough grasp of the fundamentals and technique of regional planning, but is also a keen student of human affairs and tendencies. The book will appeal to all who love the Sussex Downlands as well as to the architect and town planner, who will find the theory applicable to other Regions. I would recommend every student of the subject to add it to his library.

HOTEL DESIGN

BY C. F. A. VOYSEY [F.]

HOTEL PLANNING AND OUTFITTING. C. S. Taylor and V. R. Bliss, editors. (Albert Pick-Bath Companies.) 40. Chicago. 1928-30. £2 2s.

The book entitled *Hotel Planning and Outfitting*, issued by the Albert Pick-Bath Company, of New York, is a cleverly compiled and exhaustive treatment of every question connected with hotel and restaurant matters. It is peculiarly valuable as coming from a large number of experts.

The compilers record their thanks to more than 100 architects and specialists. So the book is singularly free from personal bias or prejudice. It deals with the subject under three heads, namely, commercial, residential and recreational.

English architects and all those officials that help to make building by-laws ought to take to heart the superior wisdom of the Americans in allowing lavatory accommodation inside buildings with no direct daylight.

The most striking features of American hotels, as shown by this book, are the designers' reliance on artificial light and the almost total absence of urinals. It is to be hoped that before long Englishmen will recognise the primitive and unpleasant arrangement we invariably provide.

No friendly greeting and companionship which open fires provide are indulged in by Americans. Like modern cookery, instead of toasting with direct fire rays, steaming seems the order and principle of general warming.

However critical we may be, we must admit that this

* Sm. 4to. 1929. [Arundel: Mitchell and Co.] 5s.

book is crammed full of very useful information, given in a very comprehensive manner. There are sections devoted to the proportioning of bath and lavatory accommodation. How the efficiency of planning may increase rents for the same area, economic kitchen planning, and many other specialities are well treated.

NOTES BY MEMBERS OF THE SCIENCE STANDING COMMITTEE

THE EFFECT OF DISTRIBUTION AND COLOUR ON THE
SUITABILITY OF LIGHTING FOR CLERICAL WORK.
*Technical Paper No. 10. Illumination Research
Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.
H.M. Stationery Office. 6d.*

It is the ambition of every true craftsman that his work should endure, and few craftsmen are so fortunately placed in this respect as the architect. He can confidently expect that, in the nature of things, any building which he designs, at least for habitation or for sedentary occupations, is not likely to be removed or even to be materially altered for some 50 to 100 years, and probably much longer.

But this enduring permanence, gratifying as it is, also carries with it grave responsibilities. In a block of city offices, for example, every working space will probably be occupied for about 40 hours a week for 50 weeks in every year of its existence. It is a rather sobering reflection that in designing the ventilation, the warming, and, what is probably equally permanent, the natural and artificial lighting of even a small block of offices, housing, say, 200 persons, one is of necessity making decisions vital to the daily and hourly comfort, and more especially to the health, of future generations over at least some 20 million working hours.

How often do we reflect on this as we gladly overcome our light and air difficulties by negotiating reciprocal agreements? Under these our client's ambitious and profitably lofty building scheme is permitted to go up and to darken neighbouring premises; but only by employing the easy expedient of giving them the legal right to darken it in turn at some future time when it is all let off to tenants who must take what they can find.

Still, the architect must, perhaps, take this selfish old world as he finds it. If he did not carry out his client's wishes, then doubtless someone else, less scrupulous, would. If we cannot provide natural light, then we must seek to give the workers whom we are housing at least an ample sufficiency of artificial light, and the best of its kind. But what is an ample sufficiency of artificial light? We cannot judge by daylight, because we know that our eyes cannot endure from artificial sources anything like the huge intensities of daylight. From the latter, under which they have developed for millions of years, they take only that which they need, and protect themselves against the surplus. Whether they will ever learn to do so, or to do so sufficiently, with regard to artificial light we do not know. Certainly after a paltry generation or two of artificial light they are still easily dazzled by excess; and excess is expensive.

Are we then to provide the 5, 10, or 15 foot candles recommended in text-books, copied originally from authorities not uninterested in the sale of electric power? We know that even though lighting bills may represent but a small fraction of total expenditure, the cost of providing the difference between even 2 and 3 foot candles to a large staff can be quite substantial, especially to a client who studies his outgoings closely.

What also is the best kind of artificial light? Is it top lighting, side lighting, direct, indirect, or semi-indirect? Is it really the colour of the light from the unscreened incandescent filament, as compared with that of daylight, which causes eyestrain to those who have to use it all day and every day? If so, ought we to install the large mains required for daylight lamps which wastefully cut off the excess of yellow and give the workers light which more closely approaches the spectrum of daylight, at substantially increased capital and running costs?

These are questions which the architect may shirk, but for which he cannot escape responsibility.

The report under review, modest as it is in size and in price, is a really valuable contribution to our existing knowledge.

It records, in the terse, clear phraseology—exhaustive without being exhausting—characteristic of N.P.L. Reports, the results of lengthy practical tests of typical systems of natural and artificial lighting for clerical work, well thought out, carefully conducted, and intelligently analysed. Selected workers, subject to medical supervision, carried out clerical work of a somewhat trying nature over long periods under varying conditions. The results are judged not merely by measuring the comparative volume of work executed under each system of lighting, but rather by noting the medical experiences, complaints of eye-strain, headache, etc., and the general opinions and the preferences of the workers.

The results are published by an Advisory Committee comprising ophthalmic surgeons, scientists, engineers and architects. The definite conclusions arrived at appear at first sight to be somewhat meagre; but further consideration shows that the tests which gave inconclusive results were generally confined to a somewhat limited number of "subjects" over short periods, whereas those with regard to which the Advisory Committee feel justified in drawing fairly definite conclusions indicating the marked advantage of daylight, natural or artificial, were of wider scope. This in itself is useful as tending to disprove the helpless idea that it is difficult or impossible to measure scientifically average human opinions. The maxim *Quot homines* (and more particularly *quot feminae*) *tot sententiae*, does not of necessity prevent the depth of average opinion to be charted, provided that soundings are averaged over a sufficiently large area. It is only when attempts are made to average a few crests and hollows of human idiosyncrasy that the results appear to be hopelessly at variance.

The report is one which should be carefully and thoughtfully studied by architects. Its value is in no way reflected in its nominal cost.

PERCY J. WALDRAM, F.S.I.

Correspondence

HEIGHT OF LONDON BUILDINGS.

(Interim Report of the Conference between the London Society, the R.I.B.A. and the Town Planning Institute.)

9 Gray's Inn Square,
London, W.C.1.
24 September 1930.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—Although the above Report, which appears in the JOURNAL of 20 September still awaits consideration by the Council, few architects will fail to appreciate, and many will welcome with enthusiasm, the wise and courageous manner in which the Conference has dealt with a subject bristling with difficulties.

It is for this reason that one is of necessity just a little apprehensive as to what may happen if and when attempt is made to translate into definite regulations certain terms which appear, somewhat lightheartedly, throughout the Report. To such expressions as "adequacy of light and air," "the amount of light and air required for the class of user," "fair share of light and air," and the like, no objection can be taken. They are excellent. But what precisely do they mean? Until this question can be answered, and with authority, it is impossible to frame regulations to bring them into effect. It is therefore encouraging to note that our ideas on the subject, which a few years ago were hopelessly and helplessly vague, are by way of becoming far more usefully definite. We may still have some distance yet to climb towards agreement upon general definitions; but the going is easier than it was.

Some twenty years of research and controversy were involved before general agreement was reached here and abroad as to a quantitative definition of adequacy of daylight at any single working position. But immediately that was reached, the Courts—whose difficult duty it is to settle disputes between neighbours—found it far easier to determine what was a fair disposition of adequate and inadequate daylight over any given room; and for years their decisions with regard to rooms have shown remarkable unanimity.

The difficulty of defining reasonably adequate light and air to houses with due regard to all conflicting interests should not now be so insuperable as it has appeared to be for many years. Given this, plus some reasonable standard of fenestration, definition of permissible obstruction would present little difficulty.

The British Daylight Committee of the International Commission on Illumination, upon which the R.I.B.A. is represented, is studying the subject in active collaboration with similar Committees abroad, in the hope of securing agreement upon definite standards to be recommended to the Plenary meeting of the Commission in London in 1931. The problem of town building density is not confined to London nor to this country. All nations have to face, and are facing, the question as to how far the physique of workers in towns shall be sacrificed to the immediate needs of business and commercial activity, which calls insistently for more and more concentration of buildings and therefore less and less light and air for the poorer

workers, condemned to reside in overcrowded suburbs and slums. Fortunately international exchange of views is facilitated by international agreement upon a standard definition of moderately dull weather. This being determined by cloud thickness only is independent of solar altitude and therefore of latitude; a wet day in Rome being no brighter than a wet day in London.

The R.I.B.A. by actively and consistently denouncing any increase in the permissible height and density of buildings in towns, has done incalculable good in the past. Acceptance of this report will, it is to be hoped, follow as the logical sequence of that policy. But policy alone is not sufficient. Data is required and data will be found sooner or later. If the opinion of the R.I.B.A. as to what obstruction in towns should be permissible in the interests of the community at large (a totally different question to individual rights of light) it must make up its mind as to what is adequate light and air to buildings, as distinct from adequacy to individual rooms or working places, and it must place its decision on record.

The representative of the R.I.B.A. on the British Committee can ensure that all expressed views are duly considered both here and abroad. But he cannot speak for those who are silent.—Yours faithfully,

PERCY J. WALDRAM, F.S.I.

NEW BUILDING GRANT REGULATIONS.

58 Rodney Street, Liverpool.
25 September 1930.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—*Education*, the official organ of the Association of Education Committees, published on 12 September in the minutes of the Executive of the Association of Education Committees the following letter from the Blackburn Education Committee:—

"My Authority understands that it is the intention of the Board of Education to require the terms at the end of the financial year from each Authority showing the total cost of the professional staff and the proportion attributable to school works.

"My Authority are of opinion that the question of the allocation of such items as office expenses will be extremely difficult, and they would prefer the Board approving a percentage basis, say five per cent. of the cost of the school works in respect of the services of the Authority's architectural staff.

"Will you please raise this matter with the Board as one arising out of the answer to the question mentioned above. Resolved—That no action be taken on this point of detail at the present time."

Let us hope that the Board of Education will not be put off. A return showing the exact annual cost of architectural staff attributable to school work, if the cost of architectural work is given for the same year, will prove very interesting to architects in private practice.

HASTWELL GRAYSON [F.].

INSTITUTE OF ARBITRATORS.

5, Paper Buildings,
Temple, London, E.C.
22 September, 1930.

To the Editor, JOURNAL, R.I.B.A.,—

DEAR SIR,—May I ask for the indulgence of your

columns whereby to address the younger members of the Royal Institute.

The above Institute was formed some fifteen years ago for the assistance and benefit of those who are called upon to act as arbitrators and this policy has recently been extended so as to provide educational facilities for the younger men who will in proper season be called upon to arbitrate upon technical matters.

The Institute does not instruct in technical details, but it does seek to ensure that its members in addition to the technical experience gained in a profession may also have some knowledge of the legal pitfalls which normally arise in arbitration and so prepare them better to fulfill the duties of an arbitrator.

Full particulars of membership and examination syllabus, etc., may be obtained from the Secretary, Mr. R. W. L. Clench, 10, Norfolk Street, Strand, W.C.2.

—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

W. E. WATSON [F.],

President, Institute of Arbitrators.

ENGLISH CHURCH ART.

St. Stephen's House, S.W.1.

26 September, 1930.

To the Editor, JOURNAL R.I.B.A.—

DEAR SIR,—A brief note, closing this correspondence, is necessary to enable me to apologise for an error. "Mr. Stephen's" was incorrect, I was referring to the charming reredos by Mr. Reynolds Stephens, whereas it was the work of Mr. Bainbridge Reynolds to which Mr. Voysey referred. But, in his very first sentence, he *does* compare the S.K.M. exhibition and that organised by me as Chairman of the Church-Crafts' League, and my main point in writing at all was that his criticism viewed the latter as a mere arts-and-crafts show whereas it contained examples of all the Fine Arts.

Now Mr. Voysey emphasises my point still further by pointing out that the one example of the Fine Arts which I thought he had praised was incorrect. The outstanding feature at the Caxton Hall was the very remarkable sculpture—not to mention architecture and painting—and, in his desire to correct some technical points in craftsmanship (points on which artists are not agreed), he ignored the major arts.

Finally, if he will look up the etymology of *dorsal* he will find that my spelling is correct. He may write *dosel*, *dossell* or *doser* but not *dossal* which is a modern corruption and is found in the art-catalogues of clerical tailors.—Yours faithfully,

PHILIP A. ROBSON [F.].

THE NATIONAL PLAYING FIELDS ASSOCIATION.

The result of three years' work no fewer than 550 new playing fields and recreation grounds have been provided by or through or with the active co-operation and financial assistance of the National Playing Fields Association and its branches. The playing fields are distributed over Greater London and the whole of England and the north and south of Wales.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF PERSIAN ART

BY ARNOLD SILCOCK [F.]

The International Exhibition of Persian Art, which is to be held at the Royal Academy in January and February 1931, is intended to assemble and co-ordinate treasures which are dispersed all over the world in various public and private collections, and its interest and importance promise to equal if not to surpass that of the historic exhibitions of Flemish, Dutch and Italian Art.

The art of Persia has recently been proved to extend from prehistoric times to the present day, and it comprises a variety of styles and materials which have never hitherto been fully apprehended. Persia has produced the most startling achievements in the realm of architectural design, and the most brilliant architectural ornament in stucco and faience, but in addition to this are to be found magnificent examples of sculpture in stone and metals; ceramics that are rivalled only by those of Greece and China; silver, gold, glass and enamel that have set a world standard; exquisite miniatures and other paintings; rich brocades, velvets, tapestry and carpets; beautiful book-bindings, woodwork, arms and armour.

All these will be represented by the finest examples, selected from the libraries and royal and private collections of twenty countries.

It is hoped that His Majesty the King, who has graciously consented to be a patron of the Exhibition, will lend some pieces of historic interest, and His Majesty the Shah, who is also a patron, is sending many treasures from the palace collection, the National Museum, and the jealously guarded mosques. By the desire of His Majesty King Fuad, the Egyptian Government is lending works from the Cairo Museum and Khedivial Library. From Russia will come a valuable contribution including famous silver, gold and bronze Sasanian vessels; France, Italy, Germany, Austria, Poland, Scandinavia, Spain, America and other countries are sending examples of Persian art of various descriptions. Many of the exhibits, including some recently discovered, will be shown publicly for the first time. Assistance and support are being given by the American Institute for Persian Art and Archaeology, the Association Française des Amis de l'Orient, and the Deutsch-Persische Gesellschaft, while for the particular information of scholars the announcement is made that the second International Congress on Persian Art, which will be attended by authorities from many different parts of the world, will be held during the first week of the Exhibition.

The above is a brief résumé of the prospectus, but architects will be especially interested in the fact that the exhibits and photographs of early Persian Art tend to prove that Persia was the source of many architectural features which we have been accustomed to regard as Western in origin. For example, the pointed arch, the vault and the dome, all occur in Persian architecture long before they appear in the West. Some of the photographs representing the interiors of mosques, which up to the present time have been accessible only to the Faithful, now show that not only the elements themselves but their grouping and disposal also bear a remarkable resemblance to Romanesque and early

Gothic building. Some of the finest vaults and a few of the largest domes in existence were built by Persian hands many years before the Western builder tried his apprentice hand on the same kind of thing.

In later years the art of the potter reached such an extraordinarily high standard that architects were able to enrich the whole brick façade of their buildings with magnificent designs in brilliantly coloured glazed tiles. Large numbers of these tiles will be shown in the Exhibition, and it is hoped that models of one or two of the buildings, showing the methods employed and their general effect, will also be included. The very rich appearance thus achieved in interior decoration will be illustrated by at least one complete room in mosaic-façade. The interest of some types of these ceramics is increased by the fact that we have now lost the secret of firing together these brilliant colours.

Architects will also be attracted by numerous examples of Persian sculpture and metal work, for until quite recently it was thought that there was practically no Persian sculpture, while a whole series of magnificent designs in carved and moulded metal has been discovered during the last twelve months.

C.P.R.E. CONFERENCE AT WELWYN.

Town and Regional Planning was discussed at the National Conference of the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, which began in the theatre at Welwyn Garden City, under the presidency of Lord Crawford. Mr. E. Guy Dawber presided at the opening session.

Sir Theodore Chambers, vice-president of the Town Planning Institute, introduced the subject of "Town and Regional Planning in its Relation to the Objects of the C.P.R.E." He said the C.P.R.E. was not foolish enough to suppose that it could stand in the way of inevitable economic changes or stem the tide of progress. The improvement in the standard of life of the mass of the people, which received an immense impetus during the war, and the general desire that this standard should be maintained, would lead to the clearance of the slums and the abolition of overcrowding.

Town planning, so far as it had reached to-day, did no more than touch the fringe of the subject. It did not initiate development or carry out development. It was not really executive except in the sense that the authorities had certain policing powers. Town planning was not town building. The range of the control of town planning was still very limited. It was possible that in future they would get some advantage by the extension of the principle of zoning and by the more universal introduction of the policy of submitting elevations and specifications for the approval of local authorities. What was lacking was the executive authority to carry out development with all that was entailed in engineering, architecture, and the other essential sciences.

In his opinion the two most vital problems awaiting solution, and upon the satisfactory solution of which the country depended, were those of the pooling of ownership and the pooling of compensation for the compulsory restriction of the rights to build. These two problems were closely allied. The idea of the pooling of ownership depended on the theory that the accidental unit of ownership was not necessarily the unit of maximum

economic or social advantage or utility. The idea of the pooling of compensation was based on the theory that if building was prevented on one area the building value was automatically transferred elsewhere. It was of the utmost importance that they should, by consent, arrive at a sane and equitable system by which the compensation paid to those owners of land who were deprived of prospective building value should be met out of a charge upon the lands of those owners to whom such building value passed.

Mr. G. L. Pepler (Chief Town Planning Inspector, Ministry of Health), referring to regional planning, said there were now some 100 joint committees of various kinds, covering more than a quarter of the country, and of these 100 about 40 were clothed with executive powers to prepare statutory schemes. There were also 573 local authorities that had embarked on 906 town planning schemes covering more than 5,500,000 acres. Of these 573 only 205 were urban districts with populations of 20,000 or more, and therefore compelled by law to prepare town planning schemes. Members of C.P.R.E. might make the point that in view of all this planning activity why did so many things which they objected to still continue to be done? In answer to this two facts might be quoted: (1) The application of the present Town Planning Act was in the main limited to land "which is in course of development or appears likely to be used for building purposes." (2) C.P.R.E. was a young body and had not yet had opportunity to inspire the mass of the people of this country with its own ideals and enthusiasm.

Following the discussion Lord Crawford moved:—

That this conference is of opinion that the deterioration of the amenities of the countryside is progressing with such rapidity that unless the Government takes immediate steps to extend the Town Planning Acts to all land, whether built upon or not, irremediable damage to the country is inevitable within a few years. This conference asks the C.P.R.E. to take immediate steps to investigate through its representative bodies and otherwise the following particular problems and to make recommendations thereon. (1) The best means of ensuring that the elevation and character as well as the plans of new buildings (including their site planning and the material used) shall be in harmony with their surroundings, and that alterations to existing buildings of interest shall be subject to efficient control. (2) To examine proposals arising as a result of restrictions under Town Planning schemes, including suggestions for the pooling of compensation and betterment, and the equitable distribution of the financial burden. (3) To examine possible methods by which new towns on virgin areas might be promoted and the executive machinery provided for their building and control, whether by the State, by the county councils, or by authorised voluntary associations.

Mr. E. Guy Dawber seconded the motion, which was carried.

THE BUILDING INDUSTRY COUNCIL OF REVIEW.

The interim report of the Building Industry Council of Review has now been published. The enquiry by this Council is an effort from within the industry itself to organise and keep abreast of economic developments under modern trading and industrial conditions.

The industry realises that its activities have a direct

bearing on the problems of unemployment, the economic effect of the social services, the working conditions of its operatives and on the standard of rent and housing conditions of the country generally.

The efforts of the Council are directed towards obtaining the greatest degree of efficiency within the industry whereby the advantages of economic building are disseminated over the widest possible field.

Lord Amulree, K.C., is President, and the Rt. Hon. Sir J. Tudor Walters, P.C., M.P., F.S.I., and Sir Banister Fletcher, P.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., are Vice-Presidents. The Council include members nominated by the Royal Institute of British Architects, the National Federation of Building Trades Employers, the Surveyors' Institution, the National Federation of Building Trades Operatives, the Committee of Building Materials Manufacturers and Suppliers, and the British Steelworks Association. Copies of the report may be obtained from the Secretary, the Building Industry Council of Review, 5 Duke Street, Adelphi, W.C.2.

FIFTY-THIRD ANNUAL CONFERENCE OF THE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Annual Conference of the Library Association was held in Cambridge from 22 till 27 September.

Mr. Theodore Fyfe represented the Institute, and reports that the Architectural papers given on 23 September were very good. The assistant University librarian's exposition of the new University Library was specially interesting to Cambridge people. Being on a site practically unrestricted, it had an openness of treatment which was delightful. As the librarian was careful to point out, the library had been specially planned to meet the special requirements of a University library.

Mr. Vincent Harris's paper described an entirely different building—that of the circular planned library, which seemed to be his solution of a complex problem, dealing with the grouping of several important buildings, on a comparatively restricted city area. If the building carried with it the inevitable defect of the monotony of continuous circular form, it was at any rate planned with masterly simplicity. Mr. Harris gave a full description of such important details as heating, ventilation and elevator services.

Sir Richard Allison's paper on the British Museum library was interesting historically, as the modern replacement of the time-honoured "iron library" which had served for so many years. Necessarily, it recorded a restricted problem, but one which is interesting to every Britisher.

The subsequent discussion centred principally on a criticism of the circular planned library, as this form did not seem to meet with acceptance in some quarters.

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. Hubert M. Fairweather [F.] represented the Royal Institute of British Architects at the sixteenth Annual Conference of the National Association for the Prevention of Tuberculosis held at the headquarters of the British Medical Association, Tavistock Square, on 4 and 5 July. Mr. Fairweather gave a short paper on tuberculosis in

relation to education, dealing with the construction of open-air and nursery schools. In the course of his paper Mr. Fairweather said that a marked improvement in the standard of plan and design of such buildings had taken place during recent years. They were simple, more suitable to their purpose, of good proportion, and built with well-chosen materials. In this country and abroad we now had some splendid efficient schools of the open-air type: the Margaret McMillan School at Bradford, for example, and schools at Liverpool and Welwyn Garden City. In general outline buildings should be planned to secure the complete free movement and access of air throughout. Aspect, sunlight, protection from north-east winds and driving rain, together with the general amenities of surroundings, the drainage, and all other services, were matters for consideration.

LONDON HOUSE.

PROPOSED HALL OF RESIDENCE FOR BRITISH AND DOMINION STUDENTS IN LONDON.

A fund is being raised to provide a University Hall of Residence in London, to be called "London House," which will be chiefly for the benefit of male students from the Dominions and the Colonies, but which will be available also for use by British students studying in London and having homes in the country.

London House will be an independent institution, but will be in close association with the University of London, who have expressed their sympathy with the scheme and will recognise the hall when it is established. Other institutions who have also expressed approval include the Royal Institute of British Architects and representative bodies of the law, medicine, engineering and accountancy.

Already over £130,000 has been subscribed and an excellent freehold island property acquired on the south side of Mecklenburgh Square. The centre of the property will be cleared and a new dining-hall, common rooms, library and the main entrance to the College property will be built. The surrounding houses will be adapted for students' residences until a sufficient sum is collected to make possible the rebuilding of the houses according to an architectural scheme for the whole site. Another £120,000 will be required to complete the scheme.

Members who are interested in the scheme should write to F. C. Goodenough, Esq., treasurer, Dominion Students' Hall Trust, Barclays Bank, Ltd., 54 Lombard Street, E.C.3.

TRIBUTE TO SIR ALFRED GELDER.

The Freedom of the City of Hull was conferred on Sir Alfred Gelder, F.S.I. [F.], at the Hull Guildhall on 2 October. A former Mayor of Hull, Sir Alfred Gelder has served on the Hull City Council for 35 years. He has played a prominent part in street improvement and the abolition of slums.

SIR JOHN SOANE'S MUSEUM.

13 LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.2.

Interesting House and art collection. Open free. Thursdays and Fridays in October, 10.30 a.m. to 5 p.m., and in November, 10.30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Legal

GOLDBERG AND ANOTHER V. WAITE AND WAITE.
(BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BENNETT.)

His Lordship gave judgment on 29 May for the defendants in the above case, which was heard by him at the Law Courts at London. This case is of exceptional interest, in view of the fact that it is the only one in which a definite judgment has been given concerning the possibility of enjoying an easement of reflected light by prescription. It has long been pointed out that in the Prescription Act light was referred to generally and not specifically, as either direct light from the sky or as direct light from the sky, supplemented by light reflected from external obstructions. There is apparently only one other case in which reflected light, as opposed to direct light, has received special consideration, namely, the case of *Price v. Hilditch*, which was recently heard by Mr. Justice Maugham. The judgment in this case was, however, by no means conclusive in this respect. Although the present judgment is one of a Court of first instance only, the case will doubtless be regarded as the leading one on reflected light, until such time as the question may be dealt with in either the Court of Appeal or the House of Lords.

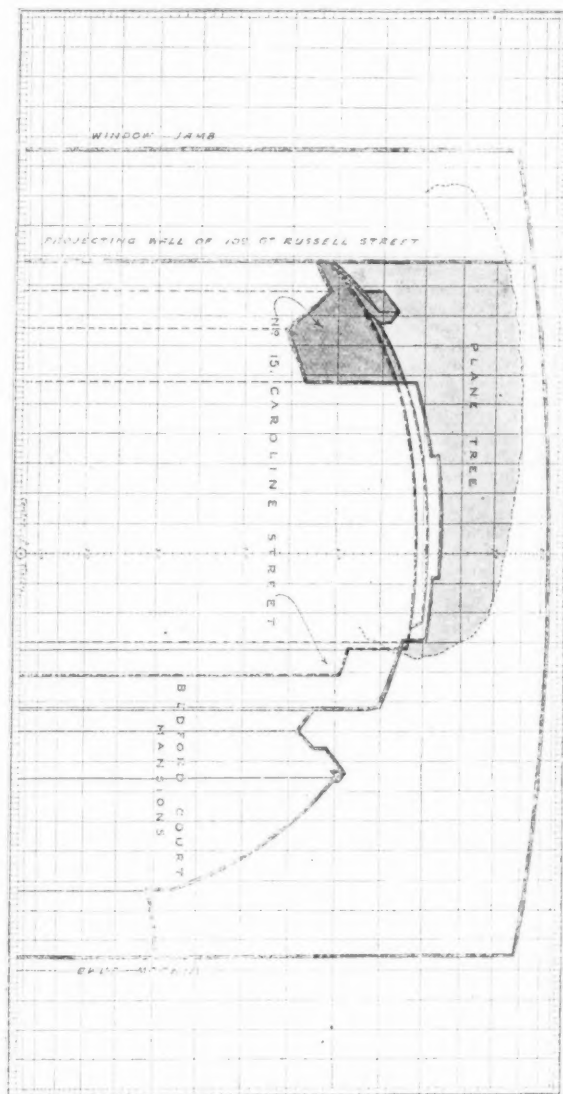
Mr. W. F. Swords, K.C., was the leading counsel for the plaintiffs. The Hon. R. Stafford Cripps, K.C., and Mr. A. C. Nesbitt appeared for the defendants.

JUDGMENT.

Mr. Justice Bennett gave the following judgment:—

The plaintiffs in this action are Mrs. Goldberg and a limited company, the Sidney Bacon's Pictures, Ltd. Mrs. Goldberg is the owner in fee simple of a house, No. 108, Great Russell Street, in the county of London, and the plaintiffs, The Sydney Bacon's Pictures, Ltd., are lessees of the house for a term of years, of which some seventeen are unexpired. The action is brought against the defendants, who are the owners of No. 15 Caroline Street, and is one in which now the plaintiff's claim is to recover damages against the defendants for illegally obstructing the access of light to No. 108 Great Russell Street. Great Russell Street runs approximately east and west, and Caroline Street runs north and south. The plaintiff's property, No. 108, is three doors east of the point at which Caroline Street joins Great Russell Street, and the defendants' property, No. 15 Caroline Street, is three doors north from Great Russell Street, and on the east side of Caroline Street. Before the matters complained of, at the rear of No. 15 Caroline Street there was a garden which was unbuilt upon. The plaintiffs make their claim in respect of the obstruction to two windows, one of which lights the back room on the ground floor of No. 108 Great Russell Street, and the other of which lights the back room on the first floor of that property. Both rooms are used by the plaintiff company for clerical purposes. The two windows look north and look over what in 1927 was the unbuilt upon garden of No. 15 Caroline Street. The two windows are the only means by which daylight is admitted to the rooms in question. Each window is about 3 feet 5 inches in width and about 6 feet 2 inches from the sill to the head. Until the month of May, 1927, light was admitted to these two windows over an oldish building known as Bedford Court Mansions, which was distant from the face of the window some 37 feet 6 inches away. The height of Bedford Court Mansions from the ground level to the roof was, I think, 87 feet 4 inches. The whole of the premises in question as they existed before May of 1927 are shown upon the plan and sections which have been proved in evidence, and marked "B and E.1." In May of 1927, or shortly after, the defendants began to build upon the site of No. 15 Caroline Street, including the site of what was the garden, and immediately questions arose between the plaintiffs and the defendants with regard to the interference which it was alleged the defendants' building would have upon the access of light to the two rooms in question.

There was a considerable degree of obstruction to the light coming from the sky to the two windows in question by Bedford Court Mansions. The extent to which the old build-



"J.S.2."

Reproduced by permission of Mr. Swarbrick—one of a series prepared by him and used in court on behalf of the defendants.

ing, Bedford Court Mansions, obstructed the access of light to the two windows is shown diagrammatically upon what is described as a Calculating Sheet "J.S.2," prepared by Mr. Swarbrick, which shows the extent to which the old building of Bedford Court Mansions obstructed the direct light to the window of the back room on the ground floor of No. 108 Great Russell Street, and on "J.S.5" the extent to which it obstructed the access of light to the window of the back room on the first floor of No. 108 Great Russell Street. There is no question at all but that a considerable amount of light coming through the windows of the two rooms in question was light which was reflected from the walls of Bedford Court Mansions, walls which were built of gault bricks and afforded a very good reflecting surface. There was at one time standing in the garden of No. 15 Caroline Street a plane tree which was in front of the two windows with which we are concerned, and which it has been said interfered with the access of light to the two windows in question, but, on the evidence, I am not satisfied that the plane tree, which in the course of the defendants' building operations has been cut down, interfered to any substantial extent with the access of light to the windows in question. Photographs which show the plane tree have been put in, in the course of the case, and, except in the Summer months, I do not think it afforded any great obstruction to the access of direct light, and, of course, any interference in the Summer months, when the tree was in leaf, would not be of such great importance, and even then I feel satisfied that a considerable amount passed through the tree, when in leaf, to the windows in question. Since May 1927 the defendants have erected, as I have said, upon the site of Caroline Street, the building of which the plaintiffs complain. It is, of course, considerably nearer to the plaintiffs' windows than Bedford Court Mansions; the side wall of the defendants' building is now some 17 feet 6 inches away from the windows in question. The height is, except at one point, below the height of Bedford Court Mansions, and there is only one part of the defendants' new building which interferes with and obstructs the access of light to the plaintiffs' windows from the sky. That part which obstructs is not at right angles to the plane of the windows (the windows face approximately north), but is to the north-west, and interferes with the light which comes to the windows from the north-west. It is a comparatively small obstruction of the sky, and the extent of it, so far as the ground floor window of No. 108 Great Russell Street is concerned, is shown upon the diagram which I have already referred to, "J.S.2," and also upon the plan "H.D.H.1."

Now the result of a building being erected upon the garden of No. 15 Caroline Street, between the plaintiffs' windows and the old wall of Bedford Court Mansions, has been to put an obstruction between the plaintiffs' building and the wall, from which by reflection the two rooms in question derive a substantial quantity of their light; and, of course, the new building, being sheltered from the light coming from the site by the plaintiffs' own building, is nothing like as good a reflector as the wall of Bedford Court Mansions was before the defendants began their operations, which were completed in the month of June of 1928.

I am satisfied by the evidence of Mr. Burnett, who saw the rooms both before and after the defendants' building was erected, and by the evidence of the plaintiff company's clerks, who worked in the rooms both before and after the defendants' building was erected, that the rooms before the defendants' building was erected were reasonably well lighted. They were rooms in which it was not normally necessary during working hours to use artificial light, except, of course, in the Winter months, when, about half-past three in the afternoon, it became necessary to use electric light. I am satisfied that the result of the defendants' building has been to deprive the two rooms in question of a substantial quantity of light. The witnesses to whom I have referred and whose evidence I rely upon, satisfy me that, since the defendants' building has been

put up, it has been necessary, even in the Summer, in the morning, to use electric light in order that they may carry on their ordinary clerical work, and in my judgment the amount of light, of which, as a result of the defendants' acts, the plaintiffs have been deprived, is an amount of which the plaintiffs are entitled to complain on the ground that a nuisance has been caused to them. I am also satisfied on this, that the letting value of the plaintiffs' rooms has been diminished, and substantially diminished, as a result of the quantity of light of which they have been deprived, and I think it would be fair to say, taking the two rooms, that they are of something like an annual value of £15 per annum less than they were before the defendants' building was put up. If you capitalise that at fifteen years' purchase, you get at a loss, which I think the plaintiffs have proved that they have sustained, of £225.

Now the question is whether the defendants are liable in damages to the plaintiffs for that sum. I am satisfied by the evidence that the nuisance which the plaintiffs have sustained has not been caused by any obstruction to that light coming from the sky, and it seems to me that, if there had been no interference with the access of light, except the interference arising from the obstruction shown by the increase in the height of the building on "J.S.2," no action would have been brought, and the plaintiffs have failed to satisfy me that any nuisance has been caused by the obstruction of the light coming from the sky. That which, in my judgment, has brought about the diminution of light of which the plaintiffs complain, the real cause of their complaint, is the interference with the light which, until the defendants' building was up, they enjoyed by reflection from the wall of Bedford Court Mansions.

Now it seems to me that that matter is made more or less plain by the correspondence which passed between the solicitors whilst the proceedings were pending, and by the answers which Mr. Waldram gave in cross-examination to Mr. Cripps, when the letters in question were put to him.

* * * * *

The question is a question of law, whether a right by prescription can be acquired to reflected light. I gather that there is not authority for the proposition that a right by prescription can be acquired to reflected light. Of course, it is a question of very considerable importance. If you have a right, or can acquire a right by prescription to light reflected from a wall, it would seem to me that the owner of the dominant tenement would be entitled to obtain an injunction against the owner of the wall, being the servient tenement, from growing creepers upon the wall, which would diminish the reflective capacity of the wall, or from painting the wall with a colour which made it less valuable as a reflecting medium or from pulling down a wall, supposing it to be made of gault bricks which are a good reflecting material, and substituting for those bricks some bricks which were less valuable as a reflecting medium. In the absence of any authority, I do not propose to decide for the first time that an easement for light by reflection can be acquired under the Prescription Act. It seems to me to be entirely contrary to the view entertained by Mr. Justice Maughan in the case of *Price v. Hilditch*, reported in 1930, 1 Chancery, at page 500, the passage which I have in mind being at the bottom of page 505. It is not directly in point, but it seems to me that it never occurred to the learned Judge that there could possibly be a right by prescription acquired to light coming by reflection from the building of another person.

That being so, as the plaintiffs have failed in my judgment to prove interference with light to which they have a right by prescription to such an extent as to amount to a nuisance, nothing remains except for me to make an Order, as I do, that the action be dismissed, and it must be dismissed with the usual consequences, namely, that the plaintiffs must pay the costs of it.

Solicitors: Messrs. Herbert Oppenheimer, Nathan and Vandyk, for the plaintiffs; Messrs. Hancock and Willis, for the defendants.

Allied Societies

(The attention of Members of the Allied Societies is particularly called to this page)

THE ROYAL INCORPORATION OF ARCHITECTS IN SCOTLAND.

The first meeting of the current session of the Council of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland was held at 15 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, on 7 October, Mr. John Watson, A.R.S.A., F.R.I.B.A., Glasgow, President, in the chair. Prior to the meeting, the Members of Council were entertained to luncheon by the President; the prizewinners for past session, and Mr. J. N. Summerson, B.A., editor of *The Quarterly*, being the guests of the Incorporation. At this function, Mr. J. B. Moffat, College of Art, Edinburgh, who gained the Rowand Anderson Scholarship, received the silver medal which is awarded with the prize. The Secretary reported the donations received to date for the Lorimer Memorial Fund, and intimated that representatives of the Architects, Surveyors and Contractors would at an early date resume consideration of the revision of the General Conditions of Contract affecting building works in Scotland. The President stressed the importance of all accredited architects in Scotland being members of the Incorporation through one or other of its five Chapters, and of the R.I.B.A. conjointly.

Mr. J. T. Thomson, Glasgow, was elected a Fellow of the Incorporation, while Messrs. Andrew Douglas, and H. S. McNair, both of Ayr, were elected Associates.

THE ROYAL VICTORIAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

The Royal Victorian Institute of Architects held an exhibition of current architectural works in Melbourne Town Hall from 1 to 9 August, the exhibition being opened by the Lord Mayor of Melbourne. A brochure has been issued in connection with the exhibition containing photographs of some of the exhibits, including houses at Toorak and at Kew, by Messrs. Butler and Martin, Mr. F. Keith Cheetham and Messrs. C. H. Ballantyne and Associates, the National Gallery, Melbourne, by Messrs. Irwin and Stevenson, and a kitchen interior by Messrs. Oakley and Parkes.

SOUTH WALES INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS.

On Thursday, 25 September, some 50 members and their ladies took part in the summer meeting and ladies' day of the South Wales Institute of Architects.

Visits were paid to three old buildings in the neighbourhood of Chepstow, Monmouthshire, all these being at present in occupation, and the owners very courteously received the visitors. The Swansea contingent proceeded by train to Cardiff, where they entered the motor coaches, and the Newport contingent joined the party en route.

The first inspection was made at St. Pierre, where Mrs. Lysaght received the visitors, and after the features of the old building had been explained, refreshments were kindly provided. The party were fortunate in having with them Dr. Cyril Fox, Director of the Welsh National Museum, who is an honorary member of the Institute, and he acted as guide during the afternoon.

The next visit was to Moynes Court, situated about a few minutes' walk across the fields from St. Pierre. Here General Herbert received the party, who spent some time in exploring his beautiful old house and gardens.

Another walk across the fields took the visitors to Mathern Palace and Church, where Colonel MacNab received them.

His house, which possesses a very charming garden, was formerly the residence of the Bishops of Llandaff, and has a considerable architectural interest, as has also the adjoining old church.

Later in the afternoon the members and their friends took tea at the Beaufort Arms Hotel, Chepstow, when the President of the Institute, Mr. T. Alwyn Lloyd, F.R.I.B.A., presided. He expressed the thanks of those present to the owners of the three delightful old houses for their kindness that afternoon, to Dr. Fox for his valuable services as guide, and to Mr. Ivor Jones, the honorary secretary, for the admirable arrangements for the meeting. Fortunately the weather was very fine, and when the party returned to Cardiff by eight o'clock they felt that this had been a thoroughly enjoyable outing.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

SESSION 1930-31.

A series of lectures and visits dealing with the most recent developments in the manufacture and uses of various building materials has been arranged by the Central School of Arts and Crafts and ought to prove of interest to architects and others, who are cordially invited to attend. We print the syllabus below.

CENTRAL SCHOOL OF ARTS AND CRAFTS.

CEMENT.—*Thursday, 16 October, at 7 p.m.*—Visit to the Cement Marketing Company's Laboratory, Portland House, Tothill Street, Westminster. Party limited to 30. *Thursday, 23 October, at 7.30 p.m.*—Lecture by Mr. T. J. Clark, A.I.Struct.E., of the British Portland Cement Association. *Saturday, 25 October, at 2 p.m.*—Visit to Messrs. Johnson's Works, Dartford.

BRICKS AND TILES.—*Thursday, 27 November, at 7 p.m.*—Lecture by Mr. E. Valsler at Messrs. W. T. Lamb and Sons' Showroom, 43, Shoe Lane, E.C.4. *Saturday, 29 November, at 2 p.m.*—Visit to Messrs. W. T. Lamb and Sons' Works, Worcester Park.

STEEL.—*Thursday, 15 January, at 7.30 p.m.*—Lecture by Mr. J. Stuart Lewis, M.I.Struct.E., M.I.E.I., of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd. *Saturday, 17 January, all day*—Visit to Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co.'s Works, Middlesbrough. Party limited to 40.

PILES.—*Thursday, 19 February, at 7.30 p.m.*—Lecture by Mr. C. I. Cope, B.A.I., A.M.I.C.E., of the London Pressure Piling Co., Ltd. *Saturday, 21 February, at 2 p.m.*—Visit to a London Factory.

RE-INFORCED CONCRETE.—*Thursday, 19 March, at 7.30 p.m.*—Lecture by Mr. A. van Osenbruggen of the Trussed Concrete Steel Company, Ltd. *Saturday, 21 March, at 2 p.m.*—Visit to a London Factory.

STEEL FRAMING.—*Thursday, 7 May, at 7.30 p.m.*—Lecture by Mr. J. Stuart Lewis, M.I.Struct.E., M.I.E.I., of Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co., Ltd. *Saturday, 9 May, at 2 p.m.*—Visit to Messrs. Dorman, Long and Co.'s Works, Nine Elms.

Most of the lectures will be illustrated by lantern slides and unless otherwise stated will be given at the Central School of Arts and Crafts.

Obituary

AIR VICE-MARSHAL SIR SEFTON BRANCKER, K.C.B.

The achievement of Sir Sefton Brancker's life, tragically cut short in the disaster to the airship *R101*, lay mainly in directions not closely connected with architecture. His brilliant and forceful career in the Army and Air Force, and finally as Director of Civil Aviation, has been fittingly recorded elsewhere. His wide interest and activity ranged, however, over the whole body of transport problems—he was President of the Institute of Transport in 1928-1929—and inevitably embraced the vital architectural elements in his subject. Thus it was not formally, but as a keen participant, that he took his place as a member of the jury which assessed the R.I.B.A. Competition for the design of an aerodrome in the spring of 1929. The connection once established, Brancker was not the man to let it go, and he accepted enthusiastically the chairmanship of the Aerodromes Committee of the Institute which was formed later in the year to continue the examination of the vast and pressing architectural problems of aviation which the Competition had helped to reveal. His optimistic forward view and inspiring leadership at once gave positive direction and the widest possible scope to the Committee's work. Now, in mid-course, that leadership is lost to them, to civil aviation, and to the Empire's service.

J. G. D.

THE REV. P. H. DITCHFIELD [Hon. A.].

We regret to report the death of the Rev. Peter Hampson Ditchfield, author and archaeologist, at Barkham Rectory, Wokingham, at the age of 76.

Educated at Clitheroe Grammar School, and Oriel College, Oxford, he was ordained in 1878. He was Grand Chaplain of Freemasons in England in 1917, and of Mark Masons in the following year. He was at one time editor of the *Journal* of the British Archaeological Association and of the *Berks, Bucks and Oxon Archaeological Journal*. His *Handbook on Gothic Architecture* went through many editions, and the many other volumes from his pen covered a wide range, including the Cathedrals of Great Britain, the national churches of several countries, the story of English counties, towns, and villages, old English customs, the manor houses of England, the old City Companies, and old-time parsons and parish clerks. He was editor of *The Victoria County History of Berkshire*. He was F.S.A., F.R.S.L., F.R.H.S., and Hon. A.R.I.B.A. He had been rector of Barkham since 1886.

COLONEL WILFRED JOHN HARDCASTLE, V.D. [F.].

The late Colonel Wilfred John Hardcastle was born in 1854 and educated at Lausanne and Stuttgart University. He returned to England at the age of 18 and was articled to Mr. Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., on whose staff he remained for some years. He subsequently practised on his own account, first in Surrey and later at Conduit Street. In 1909 he was appointed District Surveyor at Finsbury and three years later at St. George's, Hanover Square with his office at 9, Conduit Street. He retired from professional practice in 1925.

He had been actively associated with the Volunteer Movement from 1880, when he joined the 19th Middlesex Battalion

(Bloomsbury Rifles) and retired in 1904 with the rank of Lieut.-Colonel and was awarded Long Service Medal and Volunteer Decoration. The War Office called on him at the outbreak of the War to serve as Divisional Musketry Instructor and he was stationed at Curragh, Cork, Salisbury Plain and Pembroke Dock.

He was a keen Freemason, a Member of Grand Lodge and also of No. 4 Lodge.

He was a great supporter of all the activities associated with the Royal Institute and was elected to follow Henry Vaughan Lanchester as the President of the South-Eastern Society of Architects. His loss will be greatly felt by his colleagues. He was much interested in education in the profession, and he may be said to have died in harness—on the Friday afternoon he was rendering honorary services at the Royal Institute in Conduit Street and suffering greatly from the heat. He returned to his home at Woking and died early the next morning, Saturday, August 30. He will long be remembered as a man of fine character, the truest gentleman and the firmest friend to all those who knew him.

R. GOULBURN LOVELL [A.].

FREDERICK GEORGE KNIGHT [F. 1896-1914].

By this time, scarcely all the fingers of one hand can be needed for telling off the survivors of the lively band of would-be architects composing Street's office, in Cavendish Square, as I knew it more than fifty years ago. And now, the fast dwindling number is reduced by the loss of F. G. Knight, who was our leading hand for the greater part of my five years there on the staff of assistants. But, even before that term began, Knight and I had met, one Saturday afternoon in the spring of 1874, at Westminster Abbey; he from Street's, and I from Burges's, office. He was then just completing his fine line-drawings, to scale, of the great portal from the east Cloister-walk to the Chapter House* Vestibule, whilst I was attempting a humbler subject, needing no ladder. Not long afterwards Knight brought to Burges's office in Buckingham Street a pen-and-ink perspective-drawing that he had been commissioned to make; an interior view showing the chancel, with its proposed decoration, of the church at Studley Royal, Yorks, which Burges had just built. This beautiful drawing was published in *The Architect*, of 20 June 1874. Already Knight had been discovered as a consummate draughtsman, and in spite of office hours from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. there was much good work that might be got through outside those hours. It was only after getting back to rooms, when the day's duties had been performed, that one's own work began, work to be pursued till late at night or in early morning, at choice. Those who have ever enjoyed the experience of drawing for one's livelihood will understand. We might say, indeed, that our own master, at Cavendish Square, himself set us an example of sticking to our drawing-board.

I have known the art of architectural draughtsmanship to be defined as a labour, performed largely by driving a point of lead, or steel, in certain directions over a paper-surface, with the guiding help of some pieces of wood or other material, called "squares." After all, it's a case of "the man behind the gun." In such sense, Knight was a master-gunner. Quite a number of the architects of the day had their designs represented in perspective by him; and towards the Academy sending-in day, or a delivery-date for some competition, his pen was in his hand far into the night, night after night. Laughingly he would say that, his hand was never so steady as it became after midnight had struck. He was gifted with a touch such as might serve, one would think, for a surgeon, a music-executant, a fencer or a fly-fisherman. Street had

* The inner doorway, to the Chapter House itself, became the subject, some years later, of another notable drawing by our member, Mr. Ernest C. Shearman. Both these drawings figure as illustrations to Professor Letherby's writings on the Abbey.

engaged him on looking into a single sketch book he had in his pocket, to show.

After leaving Cavendish Square, Knight settled into an office of his own, in Great College Street, Westminster. Here he kept on doing perspectives, and doubtless other helpful work, for fellow-practitioners; an honourable occupation known, I understand, in one profession as "devilling," in ours as "washing." All in good time he got drawn into the swirling flood of general practice. He even became one of those gallant adventurers in our profession who have offered convincing proof of self-reliance, by designing a house for their own occupation. "Darley," Cottenham Park, down below Wimbledon Common, an abode which I saw Knight build and then enlarge, as his family grew, remained a happy home to him for many a year.

WALTER MILLARD [R.F.].

A. A. HUDSON, K.C.

The loss of a strong character leaves a blank in the lives of those who have been in constant contact with it.

For nearly forty years I shared the chambers of Alfred Arthur Hudson, and during that time there was little of what he did in professional or private affairs which was not discussed between us.

An indefatigable activity of mind and body assisted him to maintain the standard of untiring thoroughness which was the keynote of his life, and it enabled him to be one of the happy few who work to within a few days of their death.

At school in Switzerland he became a first-class draughtsman. He went to Ewan Christian (a past-President of the R.I.B.A.), then a leading ecclesiastical architect, and announced that he desired to be articled without premium. Ewan Christian was naturally surprised, and was quite frank about his feelings, but on seeing some of the applicant's drawings said, "You can come when you like."

Later he went to Southsea and was successful in acquiring an excellent practice. But the Bar attracted him, and when over thirty years of age, without any private fortune and without influence to get him work, he abandoned his practice as an architect and became a member of the Inner Temple, being "called" in 1885. This was only one example of the courageous way in which he always acted on his convictions. He "took silk" in 1910.

For many years he occupied a unique position at the Bar as an authority on building matters, and his book on *Building and Engineering Contracts* is, and has long been, an indispensable textbook for all engaged in this work.

He was not, in the ordinary sense of the word, a great advocate, but the care with which his cases were got up, and his absolute honesty in the presentation of them, made him a very formidable opponent. No trouble was too great in the investigation of facts, nor in the consideration of the best course to be adopted, whether it was one of his own cases, or the work of someone (myself, for instance) who had come to him for help.

The same qualities made him an excellent negotiator, and he liked to get the parties together at a round table conference, where this was in any way possible, and such conferences usually resulted in a friendly settlement.

He was the regular adviser of many public authorities and big contractors, and in one instance I know that millions were expended under contracts settled by him, without litigation or arbitration throughout many years. The letters received from clients, lay and professional, show that he was most warmly regarded as a friend, as well as regretted as an adviser.

He was the legal member of the Tribunal of Appeal under the London Building Act from 1895 till his death, being President from 1906 onwards; and he held many other appointments.

As a Benchers of the Inner Temple he rendered great services to that Inn; the business of the various committees of which he

was a member received the same careful and laborious study as his own cases, and he has left behind him, in the Bench Smoking Room and other improvements, a beautiful memorial of his taste.

His principal hobby was the development of property. He owned land at Felixstowe, and the shops and houses on it erected in accordance with his own plans, or plans carefully revised by him, proved an excellent investment. Later, he bought a property of quite a different class, in the Chiltern Hills near Wendover. It would be no exaggeration to say that he used this property to paint pictures, or perhaps rather decorative colour schemes, with trees as his pigments, which were modified and developed as the years went on. He planted over a million trees there, arranged in patterns on what had been mostly bare downs, fir, maple, wild cherry, beech, copper beech and yew, all with proper consideration for the soil they preferred and the soil available. The effect, especially in spring or autumn is a blaze of colour which must be seen to be believed. Not long ago, at the request of the Editor, he wrote an interesting article on his methods, which appeared in *Country Life* with photographs taken by himself.

An illustration of the feelings he inspired in those with whom he came in contact can be found in Mr. Sydney Tatchell's note in *The Times* of 26 August last.

A. I.

A. H. RYAN TENISON [F.].

There passed away on Monday, 22 September, a well-known and much respected member of the architectural profession, Mr. A. H. Ryan Tenison, F.R.I.B.A. He had been ailing for some time, but a holiday at Torquay had so improved his appearance of health that his family and friends were hopeful of a complete recovery. He had been on the previous Wednesday to the opening of the Building Exhibition and came home rejoicing in the meeting of many old friends. In the evening, as he sat reading, a stroke fell upon him and unconsciousness from which he never recovered. Mr. Tenison who was an F.S.A., Ireland, was the son of Dr. Tenison of Uxbridge Road, W., a retired naval surgeon, the son of an Irish Archdeacon, and grandson of an Irish Bishop. His Irish clerical connections probably accounted for the large number of his clerical friends, some of them fast friends. He began his professional life as a student at Guy's Hospital, to follow in his father's footsteps, but afterwards gave up the idea of medicine for architecture. Though later he often expressed regret at the change, he developed a fine facility with the pencil. Under Somers Clarke and Micklethwaite he soon showed the artistic temperament which later on characterised his every design whether of church, school, or dwelling-house. Many pictures of his buildings found a place on the walls of the Royal Academy. Some of his forbears were clergy, some doctors; he was the first architect in the family. Archbishop Tenison, who built the school which went by his name in Leicester Square and now overlooks the Oval at Kennington, was brother of one of Mr. Arthur Tenison's ancestors, and Mr. Arthur was invited by the Governors to design the new school both on the score of his ancestry and because of his own eminence as a school architect. Some of the buildings of Radley College are his. St. John's College, Battersea, Sir Walter St. John's School, Battersea Grammar School, the Goldsmiths' College at New Cross, the Hall at St. Gabriel's College, Camberwell, all bear trace of his hand. He designed new churches at Beckton, Willian (Herts), Arlesley (Beds), and a fine one, which was never built, for Shenley (Herts). He was responsible for alterations to other churches, and for the remodelling of some 300 church schools as well as for building 20 new ones. He had always an eye for the capabilities of an old building, whether church or school. The old church schools afforded him great opportunities. It was said of an old church in Surrey, to which he added a vestry, that after a

few years it was difficult to distinguish the new work from the old. At the time of his recent retirement he had just built a new senior church school at Norwich, and made plans for senior and junior church schools at Bury St. Edmunds. He also designed the Royal Navy Submarine Memorials at Shotley and on the Victoria Embankment. His bright and cheery personality will be greatly missed by his friends.

R.I.P.

WILLIAM ALAN NORBURY [4.]

Died 26 April, 1930. Age 29 years.

W. Alan Norbury was elected Associate in 1925, after graduating at Manchester University, and his untimely death has deprived architecture of a remarkable young man who gave promise of going far in the profession.

A short and joyous tour in Italy obviously coloured his attitude towards architecture, strengthening and deepening the earlier training and tendencies.

In 1926 he spent six months in the office of York and Sawyer of New York, where his acquaintance with American methods, although valuable, confirmed his regard for the English practice and tradition.

During four years in the office of Mr. Harry S. Fairhurst, of Manchester, he dealt with a variety of buildings, commercial and domestic, with a special leaning to the latter, in which he was very interested and always well informed.

His work showed him to be an original and independent thinker, a student of tradition, and the best modern work, to which he was critically alive with a growing enthusiasm.

Of culture and rare charm and with a keen sense of humour, his relations with his fellows were always happy and his office associates feel the loss of a personality of kindness and distinction.

FUNERAL OF SIR ASTON WEBB.

At the funeral service for Sir Aston Webb which took place in St. Paul's Cathedral on 25 August, Canon S. A. Alexander officiating, the following names were unfortunately omitted from the list of those present which we published in the last issue of the JOURNAL: Lady Webb, Miss Webb, Mr. and Mrs. Maurice Webb, Mr. Harold Webb, Mr. Geoffrey Webb, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Isabel Evans, Mr. Christopher Webb, Mr. and Mrs. J. Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Humphrey King, Mr. Herbert Evans, Mr. Douglas Marshall Webb, Mrs. Rubie, Mrs. Barlow Webb, Miss Barlow Webb, Mrs. Dowsett, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Woolridge, Mrs. Kane, Mr. Edward Appleyard, Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Appleyard, Mr. Donald Fergusson, Mr. and Mrs. Percy Webb, Mr. Reginald Besant, Sir John and Lady Lithiby, Mr. Richard Kane, Dr. Geoffrey Evans, Mrs. Barker, and Mr. Maurice B. Adams.

R.I.B.A. PROBATIONERS.

During the month of September 1930 the following were registered as Probationers of the Royal Institute:—

ABEL: CYRIL MANSELL, "Greystones," Hunts Cross, Liverpool.
 ARTHUR: WILLIAM, 71 Castle Dene, Prudhoe-on-Tyne.
 BARNES: PHILIP MAYFIELD, Auld Mallow, Queensgate, Bridlington.
 BION: JEAN MOISE, "Kingsbridge," Durham Road, Southend-on-Sea.
 BOSTON: THOMAS LINDSAY, Glenlee, Clarkston, Glasgow.
 BOXALL: GORDON CHARLES, 46 Bourneville Avenue, Chatham.
 BRITTON: JAMES HUGHES, St. Paul's College, Sydney University, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
 BULLEN: ALFRED, The Glade, Aughton, near Ormskirk.
 BUNNEY: MICHAEL JOHN HEWETSON, 13 Meadway, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.W.11.

CAUSON: ALBERT HENRY, 316, Bordesley Green East, South Yardley, Birmingham.
 CLINK: STUART, "Elmbank," Newburgh Road, Worsley, Fife.
 CRALLAN: HUGH PARNELL, Carldane Court, Much Hadham, Herts.
 DAVID: IVOR ARTHUR, 18, Conway Road, Cardiff.
 DEVEREUX: ALAN HENRY, Gunton Cliff, Lowestoft.
 D'LIMA: WILLIAM JOHN, 90 St. Andrew's Road, Banora, Bombay 20, India.
 DUKE: GEORGE CLIFFORD, 15 Upper Avenue, Eastbourne.
 ELSEY: ARTHUR VALENTINE, 57 Rosebery Road, Muswell Hill, N.10.
 ERANDE: RAJARAM KESHARE, c/o C. G. Blomfield, F.R.I.B.A., F.S.I., Architect, Prem House, New Delhi, India.
 FOUNTAIN: EDGAR WALTER, 92 Westcotes Drive, Leicester.
 FRASER: ALEXANDER, 87 Osborne Place, Aberdeen.
 GARWOOD: RONALD ROBERT ARTHUR, 17 St. Peter's Street, Lowestoft.
 GOOD: ARTHUR BERNARD VAUGHAN, The Manor House, Broughton, Bletchley, Bucks.
 GRAVES: LEILA JULIET, 5 London Road, Sheet, Petersfield, Hants.
 GRAY: RICHARD WYNDHAM, Galhampton House, near Yeovil.
 GREEN: DAVID JOHN, "North End," Yarmouth Road, Lowestoft.
 GREEN: JAMES GLADSTONE, P.O. Box 112, Broken Hill, Northern Rhodesia.
 HARRISON: RICHARD ARTHUR, Harthover, Blackwater, Hants.
 HEAD: KATERINA EILEEN MARIE GAMBON, 8 Livingston Drive, Sefton Park, Liverpool.
 HEATH: WALTER FRANCIS GERARD, 35 Chudleigh Road, Brockley, S.E.4.
 HIPPLISLEY-COXE: ANTONY DACRES, Dalzell, Worthy Road, Winchester, Hants.
 HUSSEY: HENRY JOHN, "Remnants," Effingham Road, Downside, Cobham, Surrey.
 JENNENS: STANLEY WALTER, 12 Edgbaston Road, Balsall Heath, Birmingham.
 JOHNSON: NORMAN WILLIAM, 13 Balmoral Road, Doncaster.
 JOHNSTON: NINIAN RUTHERFORD JAMIESON, 176, Kent Road, Kelvingrove, Glasgow, C.3.
 JORDAN: ERNEST DENNIS, 61 Chapel Street, Barwell, Leicester.
 JUDGE: RAYMOND FRANK ASPINALL, 9 Ronald Park Avenue, Westcliff-on-Sea, Southend-on-Sea, Essex.
 KINTON: ROBERT KENNETH, 8 Forest Gate, Anstey, near Leicester.
 KIRKUP: JOHN LUKE, 35 Linden Road, Gosforth, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
 LANCHESTER: HENRY ROBERT, 10 Bedford Square, W.C.1.
 LEWIS: EDWARD REGINALD CHARLES, 11 Upper Phillimore Gardens, Kensington, W.8.
 MACARTNEY: ROBIN HALLIDAY, Les Vaux, St. Saviours, Jersey, C.I.
 MACK: AUGUSTUS HENRY, "Kinzan," 8 Warringale Road, Mosman, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.
 MEMBRY: ERNEST GEORGE, 310 Goldhawk Road, Hammer-smith, W.6.
 MITCHELL: DOUGLAS WILLIAM, The Lodge, Leek Wootton, near Warwick.
 MOLTENO: MALCOLM CHRISTIAN, 46 Burnham Court, W.2.
 MURPHY: CHARLES GIBSON, 5 Linden Terrace, Newcastle Road, Sunderland.
 OWEN: PATRICIA JOAN, 37 Redcliffe Square, London, S.W.10.
 PAGE: TERENCE CULMER, 8 Cedars Road, W.4.
 PAYNE: THOMAS, 488 Norwich Road, Ipswich.
 PEARCE: PHILLIP FOSTER, c/o Australia House, Strand, W.C.2.
 PETTIWARD: CYNTHIA, Finborough Hall, Stowmarket, Suffolk.
 PYM: JOHN, Foxwold, Brasted, Kent.
 REITH: WILLIAM JAMES, 6 Rosebery Street, Aberdeen.

RICHARDSON: JOHN CHARLES, "Brohemie," Richmond Road, Huntly, N.B.

SAUNDERS: JOHN GOWER, Field End Lodge, Eastcote, Middlesex.

SAUNDERS: ROBERT WILLIAM, 6 Orpington Street, Ashfield, New South Wales, Australia.

SAUNDAY: JOHN TREVOR, "Veere," Meadowcourt Road, Leicester.

SOMERVILLE: JAMES LEES, 22 Mansfield Avenue, Musselburgh, Midlothian.

SORRELL: DAVID WILSON, 11 Tay Square, Dundee.

TAYLER: HERBERT, "Braeside," Macclesfield Road, Buxton, Derbyshire.

THOMERSON: DOUGLAS ALBERT, "Arthog," The Uplands, Loughton, Essex.

THORNELY: MICHAEL ERIC, 1 Darmond's Green, West Kirby, Cheshire.

THORP: CHARLES RICHARD, 20 St. John Street, Lord Mayor's Walk, York.

TRUDE: JOHN GERARD, St. Paul's College, Newtown, Sydney, N.S.W., Australia.

VICKERS: ANTHONY IAN ARCHIBALD, Lucas's, Haywards Heath, Sussex.

WARD: ELIZABETH MURRAY, Willow Lodge, Hempsted, Glos.

WARREN: EDWARD PETER, Furzefield, Chislehurst, Kent.

WONNACOTT: JOHN ALFRED, "Kia-Ora," Palmeira Avenue, Westcliff.

ZUZARTE: JOHN LOUIS CORNELIUS, 805 Fulham Road, S.W.6.

R.I.B.A. (ARCHIBALD DAWNAY) SCHOLARSHIPS, 1930-1931.

In accordance with the terms of the Will of the late Sir Archibald Dawnay, the Royal Institute of British Architects have awarded one Scholarship of £75 for the academical year 1930-1931 to Mr. J. A. Pinckheard of the Department of Architecture, Surveying and Building of the Northern Polytechnic, London, N., and one Scholarship of £50 for the academical year 1930-1931 to Mr. Arthur Roberts of the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool.

Mr. F. J. M. Ommrod of the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool, who was awarded a Scholarship of £75 for the academical year 1929-1930, and Mr. J. P. Ward of the Welsh School of Architecture, the Technical College, Cardiff, who was awarded a Scholarship of £50 for the academical year 1929-1930, have been granted renewals of their Scholarships for the year 1930-1931.

The Scholarships are intended to foster the advanced study of construction and the improvement generally of constructional methods and materials and their influence on design.

R.I.B.A. PRIZES FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Council of the Royal Institute of British Architects have decided to increase the annual value of the R.I.B.A. Prizes for Secondary Schools from £5 to £10 10s.

The Prizes are offered annually by the R.I.B.A. for competition between boys and girls in Secondary Schools, and are intended to encourage interest in Architecture.

Examinations

R.I.B.A. FINAL EXAMINATION: INDIA.

The R.I.B.A. Examination Board in India have arranged to hold the R.I.B.A. Final Examination in Bombay from 29 October to 6 November, 1930.

R.I.B.A. STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF DISTRICT SURVEYOR AND THE EXAMINATION FOR THE OFFICE OF BUILDING SURVEYOR.

The R.I.B.A. Statutory Examination for the office of District Surveyor under the London Building Acts, and the Examination for the office of Building Surveyor under Local Authorities, will be held at the R.I.B.A., London, on 6, 7 and 8 May 1931.

The closing date for receiving application for admission to the Examinations, accompanied by the fee of £3 3s., is 15 April.

Full particulars of the Examinations and application forms can be obtained from the Secretary R.I.B.A.

EXHIBITIONS OF DESIGNS OF STUDENTS EXEMPTED FROM THE R.I.B.A. INTERMEDIATE AND FINAL EXAMINATIONS.

The designs of students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Final Examination are on exhibition in the R.I.B.A. Galleries, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1, till 20 October, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The R.I.B.A. Silver Medal for Recognised Schools, and £5 in books, is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted.

The designs of students of Schools of Architecture recognised for exemption from the R.I.B.A. Intermediate Examination will be exhibited in the R.I.B.A. Galleries from 24 to 31 October 1930, inclusive, between the hours of 10 a.m. and 8 p.m., Saturday 10 a.m. and 5 p.m.

The R.I.B.A. Bronze Medal for Recognised Schools, and £5 in books, is awarded for the best set of drawings submitted at this exhibition.

R.I.B.A. EXAMINATIONS.

INTERMEDIATE EXAMINATION.—November 21, 22, 24, 25 and 27, 1930. (Last day for receiving applications, October 7, 1930.) June 5, 6, 8, 9 and 11, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, May 5, 1931.) November 20, 21, 23, 24 and 26, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, October 20, 1931.)

FINAL EXAMINATION.—December 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11, 1930. (Last day for receiving applications, November 3, 1930.) July 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14 and 16, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, June 8, 1931.) December 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8 and 10, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, November 2, 1931.)

SPECIAL EXAMINATION.—December 3, 4, 5, 6, 8 and 9, 1930. (Last day for receiving applications, November 3, 1930.) July 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 and 14, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, June 8, 1931.) December 2, 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, November 2, 1931.)

SPECIAL EXAMINATION IN DESIGN FOR FORMER MEMBERS OF THE SOCIETY OF ARCHITECTS.—December 3, 4, 5, 6, and 8, 1930. (Last day for receiving applications, November 3, 1930.) July 8, 9, 10, 11 and 13, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, June 8, 1931.) December 2, 3, 4, 5 and 7, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, November 2, 1931.)

SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF LICENTIATES TO QUALIFY AS FELLOWS.—November 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, 1930. (Last day for receiving applications, October 17, 1930.) April 20, 21, 22, 23 and 24, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, March 20, 1931.) November 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, October 16, 1931.)

STATUTORY EXAMINATION FOR DISTRICT SURVEYOR AND THE EXAMINATION FOR BUILDING SURVEYOR.—October 15, 16 and 17, 1930. (Last day for receiving applications, September 24, 1930.) May 6, 7 and 8, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, April 15, 1931.) October 14, 15 and 16, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, September 23, 1931.)

TOWN PLANNING EXAMINATION.—June 24, 25, 26 and 29, 1931. (Last day for receiving applications, March 2, 1931.)

FINAL EXAMINATION. ALTERNATIVE PROBLEMS IN DESIGN FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31 DECEMBER 1931.

Instructions to Candidates.

1. The drawings, which should preferably be on uniform sheets of paper of not less than Imperial size, must be sent to the Secretary of the Board of Architectural Education, Royal Institute of British Architects, 9, Conduit Street, W.1, on or before the dates specified below.

2. Each set of drawings must be signed by the author, AND HIS FULL NAME AND ADDRESS, and the name of the school, if any, in which the drawings have been prepared, must be attached thereto.

3. All designs, whether done in a school or not, must be accompanied by a declaration from the student that the design is his own work, and that the drawings have been wholly executed by him. In the preparation of the design the student may profit by advice.

4. Drawings for subjects (a) are to have the shadows projected at an angle of 45° in line, monochrome, or colour. Drawings in subjects (b) are to be finished as working drawings. Lettering on all drawings must be of a clear, scholarly, and unaffected character.

5. After a design has been approved it may be re-submitted together with the specified working drawings on any of the dates for submission of drawings given below.

6. All candidates taking the Final Examination in 1932 and subsequent years will be required to include in the four Testimonies of Study for which they must secure approval before being admitted to the Examination, one out of the two subjects set annually as R.I.B.A. Problems in Design involving a simple acoustic treatment with calculations to give the appropriate time of reverberation. The two subjects set for 1931 which may be treated acoustically are Problems Nos. CXVIII and CXIX. A list of articles and books on the subject to guide candidates in obtaining the necessary information may be obtained free on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A.

CXV.

(b) Working drawings for Subject No. CXIII (a). *A Housing Scheme in the North-West London Area.*

The design for a first pair or group of cottages along the Estate Road on the South-East side of that road may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with complete working drawings to the scale of 8 feet to 1 inch, with detail elevations facing the two roads to the scale of half-inch to 1 foot.

CXVI.

(b) Working drawings for Subject No. CXIV (a). *A Secondary School for about 200 Boys.*

The design for a Secondary School for about 200 boys may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with half-inch details of a portion of the front including the main entrance, and full-size details.

CXVII.

(a) *A design for a Shopping Arcade.* An island site, measuring 250 feet by 150 feet, with streets on all sides, in the shopping district of a large town, is to be developed as a shopping arcade. A pavement will surround the entire site, towards which shops may face, as well as on to an arcade or arcades, which latter may suitably be top-lighted. It may be assumed that the demand will be mainly for small shops, although it should be

possible for one shop to occupy several bays or sections if desired. Ample show space should be provided, with storage either in basements or on first floors or galleries. Small office accommodation for use with the shops should be provided, but independent office accommodation over the shops is not required. The arcades will be open at night and artificially lighted. Facility of police supervision should, therefore, be considered. The scheme should also provide the following:—

Lavatories and rest room for both sexes for shop assistants.

Small office for superintendent and letting agent.

Heating chamber.

Provision for collection and disposal of refuse.

Drawings required:—

Plan of all floors to one-sixteenth-inch scale.

Two street elevations to one-sixteenth-inch scale.

Sufficient sections to show the design generally, and particularly the arcades, to one-sixteenth-inch scale.

Detail of one bay of street elevation, and one bay of arcade to half-inch scale.

(b) *Working drawings for a Shopping Arcade.* The design for a Shopping Arcade may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of working drawings showing the Ground Floor plan and longitudinal and cross sections through arcade to one-eighth-inch scale.

CXVIII.

In accordance with Instruction to Candidates number 6 (above), Section (a) of Problem in Design number CXVIII may be treated acoustically.

(a) *A design for a Pump Room.* At a Spa such as Bath or Leamington it is proposed to erect a Pump Room in which the medicinal waters can be taken.

Site. The road frontage is 200 feet; the site is of considerable depth and gives access to Public Gardens. The buildings are to be placed in close proximity to the road, with a lay-out of terraces, etc., towards the Public Gardens. The ground has a slope of 1 foot in 5 feet down from the roadway.

Accommodation. A large hall must be provided, about 4,000 square feet, this to include space for the medicinal spring or fountain, a band platform, recesses, colonnades, or other architectural features. Particular attention should be paid to the provision of good natural lighting and a view over the terraces and gardens, to which latter there should be easy access.

The following additional accommodation will be required:—

Reading Room.

Writing Room.

Small Service Room.

Staff Rooms and Bandroom.

Cloakrooms and Lavatories.

Drawings required:—

One-sixteenth-inch scale lay-out plan showing buildings and immediate surroundings.

Plan, cross section and elevations of entrance and garden frontages, all to one-eighth-inch scale.

Half-inch detail of the fountain.

(b) *Working drawings for a Pump Room.* The design for a Pump Room may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of a half-inch cross section through the building showing the roof construction, together with one-eighth-inch scale working drawings.

CXIX.

(a) *A design for a Branch Bank on a corner site.* A Branch Bank is to be built on a level corner site at a junction of a main and a side road. The site has a 50 feet frontage to the main road, and a 90 feet frontage to the side road, part of which may be left open as a garden.

Accommodation required:—

Banking Hall (approximately fifteen clerks).

Shop to Main Road, and so arranged that it can be taken into Banking Hall at a later date.

Manager's Room and Waiting Room.

stairs and lift to Strong Room in basement.

Male and female Lavatories.

Two or three average size Flats above Bank with entrance from side street.

Drawings required :—

Plans, sections and elevations to scale of one-eighth-inch to a foot.

Section through the Banking Hall, showing fittings, to scale of half-inch to a foot.

(b) *Working drawings for a Branch Bank on a corner site.* The design for a Branch Bank on a corner site may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of :—

Working drawings of the main front with plans and sections of front to a scale of half-inch to a foot, with a sheet of full-size details.

CXX.

(a) *A design for a Housing Scheme.* On the north bank of a tidal river in Essex lies a level site having a river frontage of 100 yards; depth from the river, 242 yards. The western boundary is formed by an existing road at right angles to the river, with a few shops on its west side. The eastern boundary is the dock wall, which is diagonal to the river. The length of the north boundary of the site is 300 yards. There is an embankment road on the south side of the site, terminating in the dock gates at the south-east corner of the site. It is desired to build on this piece of land 20 two-bedroom flats, with a floor area of about 600 feet super each; 10 three-bedroom parlour type houses, with a floor area of 920 feet super each; 20 three-bedroom non-parlour houses, floor area 820 super feet each.

Drawings required :—

Complete lay-out with roads, paths, gardens, etc., showing all buildings to a scale of one upon five hundred; elevation of south and west sides of complete scheme to a scale of 16 feet to the inch.

Plan of one floor of the flats.

Plans and two elevations of one cottage to a scale of 8 feet to the inch.

(b) *Working drawings for a Housing Scheme.* The design for a Housing Scheme on the north bank of a tidal river in Essex may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of a working drawing to half-inch scale, showing one complete section and two elevations of a block of the flats.

CXXI.

in accordance with Instruction to Candidates number 6 (above), Section (a) of Problem in Design number CXXI may be treated acoustically.

(a) *A design for Offices for an Association of Manufacturers.* A group of important foreign industrial concerns have secured a corner site in London for their use as a common meeting place, and also to provide accommodation for their Chairman when in town. The site is level and rectangular, having a frontage of 60 feet to a main street and 80 feet to a side street.

Accommodation required :—

Top-lighted Conference Room, to accommodate 50, with raised Dais at one end; area about 800 square feet.

Retiring Room to accommodate six, with private external entrance.

Committee Room.

Waiting Room.

Entrance Hall, Staircase and Lifts.

Lavatories and Cloakrooms.

Chairman's Sitting Room, with Servery adjoining, Bedroom, etc.

Bathroom.

General and two Private Offices.

Caretaker's Living Room, two Bedrooms, and Bathroom, with Kitchen in touch with the Servery, but not necessarily on the same floor.

Drawings required :—

Plans of each floor, two elevations and one section, to eighth-inch scale, and a detail of a small portion of the building to half-inch scale.

(b) *Working drawings for Offices for an Association of Manufacturers.* The design for Offices for an Association of Manufacturers may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of working drawings of the front and of the roof over the Conference Room to half-inch scale, with a sheet of full-size details.

CXXII.

(a) *A design for an Entrance to a Botanical Gardens.* A new main Entrance to a Botanical Gardens is to be formed on a bye-pass road.

The gates should be well set back from the roadway. Turnstile entrances for pedestrians, and also entrance and exits for carriages must be provided; due regard must be paid to persons and carriages entering and leaving the grounds.

An office for attendants, small shop for the sale of postcards and guides, and cloakrooms are to be incorporated in the entrance design.

Drawings required :—

Plans, elevations and sections, scale eighth-inch to 1 foot.

A portion of this scheme to be detailed to half-inch.

(b) *Working drawings for an Entrance to a Botanical Gardens.* The design for the Entrance to a Botanical Gardens may, after it has been approved, be re-submitted with the addition of complete eighth-inch scale working drawings and such half-inch details as would be required by the builder.

Dates for the Submission of Designs in 1931.

Subject CXVII	27 Feb.	Subject CXX	31 Aug.
Subject CXVIII	30 April	Subject CXXI	30 Oct.
Subject CXIX	30 June	Subject CXXII	31 Dec.

Notices

SPECIAL MEETING, MONDAY, 20TH OCTOBER 1930, at 8 p.m.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

An interesting collection of Lantern Slides illustrating the Development of the City of Washington will be shewn by Mr. Frank C. Baldwin, Secretary of the American Institute of Architects, at a Special Meeting of the R.I.B.A. to be held on Monday, 20th October, at 8 p.m. Members and their friends are cordially invited to attend.

THE INAUGURAL GENERAL MEETING: MONDAY, 3RD NOVEMBER 1930, at 8.30 p.m.

The Inaugural General Meeting of the Session 1930-31 will be held on Monday, 3rd November 1930, at 8.30 p.m., for the following purposes :—

To read the Minutes of the Fifteenth General Meeting (Business) of the Session 1929-30, held on 16th June 1930; formally to admit members attending for the first time since their election.

Sir Banister Fletcher, F.S.A., President, to deliver the Inaugural Address of the Session.

To announce the Council's nomination for the Royal Gold Medal, 1931.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETINGS.

SESSION 1930-31.

Mondays—at 8 p.m., except where otherwise stated.

1930.
NOV. 3.—INAUGURAL MEETING, 8.30: President's Address.

1930.
 Nov. 17.—GENERAL MEETING: "Public Control of Building: The Position in 1930," by A. N. C. SHELLEY.
 Dec. 1.—GENERAL MEETING: "Modern Cinema Design," by J. R. LEATHART [F.].
 1931.
 Jan. 5.—GENERAL MEETING: Award of Prizes and Studentships. Criticism by T. A. DARCY BRADDELL [F.] on work submitted for Prizes and Studentships.
 " 19.—GENERAL MEETING, 8.30: Presentation of London Architecture Medal 1929, and Medals and Prizes, 1931.
 Feb. 2.—GENERAL MEETING: "The Decoration of Buildings," by Professor W. ROTHENSTEIN, M.A.
 " 16.—GENERAL MEETING: "The Work of Sir Robert Lorimer," by F. W. DEAS, M.A. [F.].
 Mar. 2.—GENERAL MEETING, 8.30: Presentation of the Royal Gold Medal.
 " 16.—GENERAL MEETING: "The Treatment of Old Buildings," by C. R. PEERS, C.B.E., P.S.A. [F.].
 Apr. 13.—GENERAL MEETING: "Modern Flats," by G. GREY WORNUM [F.].
 " 27.—GENERAL MEETING: "Modern Bridges," by MAXWELL AYTON [F.].
 June 1.—GENERAL MEETING: "Museum Planning," by ERIC MACLAGAN, C.B.E. [Hon. A.].

MEMBERSHIP OF THE R.I.B.A.

THE LICENTIATE CLASS.

The revised Bye-laws of the Royal Institute of British Architects have received the approval of His Majesty's Privy Council, and applications may now be sent in for membership of the R.I.B.A. in the Licentiate Class. Full information and the necessary forms will be sent on application being made to the Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1

ASSOCIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

Associates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship are reminded that if they wish to take advantage of the election to take place on 5 January 1931, they should send the necessary nomination forms to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Saturday, 8 November 1930.

LICENTIATES AND THE FELLOWSHIP.

The attention of Licentiates is called to the provisions of Section IV, Clause 4 (b) and (c), of the Supplemental Charter of 1925. Licentiates who are eligible and desirous of transferring to the Fellowship can obtain full particulars on application to the Secretary R.I.B.A., stating the clause under which they propose to apply for nomination.

OVERSEAS APPOINTMENTS.

Members contemplating applying for appointments overseas are recommended to communicate with the Secretary R.I.B.A., who will supply them with any available information respecting conditions of employment, cost of living, climatic conditions, etc.

WILLIAM H. HAMLYN,

Hon. Sec. R.I.B.A., Salaried Members' Committee.

COMPOSITION OF MEMBERS' SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR LIFE MEMBERSHIP.

The attention of Members is drawn to the scheme for compounding subscriptions for Life Membership which was approved by the General Body at the Business Meeting held on Monday, 5 December 1927.

Fellows, Associates and Licentiates of the Royal Institute may become Life Members by compounding their respective annual subscriptions on the following basis:—

For a Fellow by a payment of £73 10s. (70 guineas).

For an Associate or Licentiate by a payment of £44 2s. (42 guineas), with a further payment of £29 8s. on being admitted as a Fellow.

Provided always that in the case of a Fellow or Associate the above compositions are to be reduced by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute after the first five years, and in the case of a Licentiate by £1 1s. per annum for every completed year of membership of the Royal Institute.

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

ELECTION, 3 NOVEMBER 1930.

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 an election of candidates for membership will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 3 November 1930. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday 28 October 1930:—

AS HON. FELLOWS (2).

DERBY: THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF, K.G., G.C.B., G.C.V.O. Knowsley, Prescott, Lancashire. Proposed by the Council.
 MACDONALD: THE RT. HON. JAMES RAMSAY, M.P.; 10 Downing Street, S.W.1. Proposed by the Council.

AS HON. ASSOCIATES (2).

ORPEN: MAJOR SIR WILLIAM, R.A., R.I., R.O.I., LL.D., "Oriel," South Bolton Gardens, S.W.5. Proposed by the Council.
 PARTRIDGE: SIR BERNARD, 10 Holland Park Road, W.14. Proposed by the Council.

AS HON. CORRESPONDING MEMBER (1).

KOHN: ROBERT D., President, The American Institute of Architects, 56 West 45th Street, New York City, U.S.A. Proposed by the Council.

AS FELLOWS (45).

ARCHER: HERBERT HUMBLEY, P.A.S.I. [A. 1912], 8 Tulketh Street, Southport; Clifton Hotel, Promenade, Southport. Proposed by Norman Jones, Albert Schofield and Herbert Langman.
 BALLANTYNE: CEDRIC HEISE [A. 1903], 416 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria. Proposed by Rodney H. Alsop and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
 BANKS: PERCY HAROLD, P.A.S.I. [A. 1929], Surveyors' Department, Messrs. Whitbread and Co., Ltd., Chiswell Street, E.C.; 44 Sussex Square, Brighton. Proposed by Wm. Petch, E. A. Fermaud and P. Ion Elton.
 BERRY: ARTHUR GILBERT [A. 1920], 43A Prince of Wales Road, Norwich; "Lulworth," Branksome Road, Norwich. Proposed by Stanley J. Wearing, Edw. T. Boardman and George J. Skipper.

- BRAND : WALTER [A. 1896], 33 Bowling Green Street, Leicester; 170 Upper New Walk, Leicester. Proposed by Albert Herbert, Edward T. Allcock and Arthur H. Hind.
- BURGOINE : STEPHEN [A. 1908], 4A Bloomsbury Square, W.C.1; 258 Bromley Road, Shortlands, Kent. Proposed by R. G. Hammond, R. A. Hinds and Paul Phipps.
- CHARLEWOOD : GEORGE EDWARD [A. 1920], 4 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; 31, Beverley Terrace, Cullercoats. Proposed by W. Milburn, Junr., Lieut.-Col. A. K. Tasker and R. Burns Dicks.
- COATES : HAROLD FENWICK [A. 1918], 395 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria; 17 Evans Road, Kew, Victoria. Proposed by William A. Henderson, Kingsley A. Henderson and T. B. M. Wightman.
- DICKSEE : HAROLD JOHN HUGH [A. 1918], 22 Portman Street, Portman Square, W.1; 33 Templars Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11. Proposed by M. Wheeler, E. Guy Dawber and Robert Atkinson.
- DYKE : DAVID NICHOLAS, O.B.E. [A. 1908], H.M. Office of Works, Westminster, S.W.1; Red Gables, Manor Way, South Croydon. Proposed by Sir Richard Allison, A. Bullock and Chas. J. Mole.
- FOWELL : JOSEPH CHARLES [A. 1914], 70 King Street, Sydney, N.S.W.; "Rose Bank," Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire. Proposed by James S. Gibson, Walter S. A. Gordon and Robert Atkinson.
- FRASER : BRIGHT [A. 1922], Architect to the Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd., 28 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, China; 14 Fo Shu Gardens, Tunsin Road, Shanghai, China. Proposed by George L. Wilson, H.M. Spence and Geo. A. Johnson.
- HICKS : HENRY LEICESTER [A. 1908], 4 Mosley Street, Newcastle-on-Tyne; "Greenside," Manor Road, Longbenton, Northumberland. Proposed by R. Burns Dick, Lieut.-Col. A. K. Tasker and W. Milburn, Junr.
- HUBBARD : GEORGE EDWARD [A. 1922], Forman Christian College, Lahore, Punjab, India. Proposed by George Hubbard and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- LEITH : GEORGE ESSELMONT GORDON [A. 1907], Transvaal Buildings, Fox Street, Johannesburg; Gresham Buildings, St. Andries Street, Pretoria; "Esslemont," St. Paul's Road, Houghton, Johannesburg. Proposed by Sir Herbert Baker and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- LORNE : FRANCIS [A. 1913], 1 Montague Place, W.C.1. Proposed by Sir John J. Burnet, Thos. S. Tait and Robert Atkinson.
- LOVE : ROBERT MACLAREN [A. 1920], Public Works Department, New Delhi, India. Proposed by S. J. Edwards, George H. Widdows, and Major P. Hubert Keys.
- MILLER : STANLEY RUSSELL [A. 1914], 36 Great Ormond Street, Queen Square, W.C.1; "Morden," Ducks Hill, Northwood, Middlesex. Proposed by J. M. Sheppard, Walter M. Epps, and J. N. Randall Vining.
- MITCHELL : GEORGE ANGUS, P.A.S.I. [A. 1921], 1 West Craibstone Street, Aberdeen; 31 Albert Terrace, Aberdeen. Proposed by Clement George, James B. Nicol and George Watt.
- MORTIMER : ALAN LEE [A. 1919], Public Works Department Secretariat, Lucknow, India; United Service Club, Lucknow, India. Proposed by John Bradshaw Gass, Arthur J. Hope and James R. Adamson.
- MOSS : HAROLD EDWARD [A. 1912], 6 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1; "Elm Tree Cottage," Victoria Road, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19. Proposed by W. E. Vernon Crompton, Henry V. Ashley and William G. Newton.
- ROBINSON : JOHN CHARLES [A. 1912], Town Hall Buildings, Blackpool; 28 Beaufort Avenue, Blackpool. Proposed by Wilfred Travers, Sir Banister Fletcher and H. Duncan Hendry.
- SAYNER : JOHN HAROLD [A. 1908], The Folly, Little Kingshill, Great Missenden, Bucks. Proposed by L. K. Hall, C. Cowles-Voysey and Ernest G. Theakston.
- SCOTT : ALEXANDER THOMSON [A. 1928], 55 Marsham Street, Westminster, S.W.1; 36 Sheldon Avenue, Highgate, N.6. Proposed by Sir Herbert Baker, F. W. Troup and Thos. S. Tait.
- SMITH : WILLIAM JAMES, M.C., F.S.A. [Scott], [A. 1920], 227 Bath Street, Glasgow, C.2; 3 Ferngrove Avenue, Kelvin-dale, Glasgow, W.2. Proposed by John Watson, T. Harold Hughes and Geo. And. Paterson.
- WADE : FREDERICK WILLIAM [A. 1907], Public Works Department, Architects' Branch, Kuala Lumpur, Selangor, Federated Malay States. Proposed by C. G. Boutcher, W. F. Hedges and E. Vincent Harris.
- WEBSTER : FRANK COUTTS, O.B.E., F.S.I. [A. 1910], 114 Grosvenor Road, Muswell Hill, N.10; Caxton House (West), Tothill Street, S.W.1. Proposed by John Kirkland, Fredk. R. Hiorns and J. A. Gotch.
- WILLIAMSON : JOHN WALLACE [A. 1920], Municipal Architect, British Municipal Council, Tientsin; Taluti House, Tientsin, N. China. Proposed by W. Gordon Parkin, H. McClure Anderson and Edwin Cook.

And the following Licentiates who have passed the qualifying Examination :—

- ALLISON : WILSON BURDETT, Town Hall, Wallasey, Cheshire; 6 The Laund, Wallasey, Cheshire. Proposed by Richard Holt, Stewart McLauchlan and T. Taliesin Rees.
- EVANS : WILLIAM, Western Chambers, Romford, Essex; The Old Cottage, Corbets Tey, near Upminster. Proposed by Brook Kitchin, John Stuart and W. Everard Healey.
- KERR : HUME VICTOR, 22 Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; Parsons Cottage, Chipstead, Surrey. Proposed by Henry N. Kerr, William Stewart and Digby L. Solomon.
- KISLINGBURY : ARTHUR VERNON, F.S.I., 30 Bedford Square, W.C.1; Lee Cottage, Cookham, Berks. Proposed by Sir Henry Tanner, H. A. Gold and A. Saxon Snell.
- MOUNTAIN : WILLIAM JOHN, St. Peter's Chambers, Bournemouth; 4 Bethia Road, Bournemouth. Proposed by A. Edward Shervey, J. Arthur Smith and A. Leonard Roberts.
- PERREN : CAPTAIN FRANK ARNOLD, 183 Northdown Road, Cliftonville, Margate; "Cophsolme," Arlington Gardens, Cliftonville, Margate, Kent. Proposed by A. Foster, H. V. Lanchester and John L. Seaton Dahl.
- PRINCE : WILLIAM JOHN, 1 West Street, Museum Square, Leicester; "Graymills," Syston, nr. Leicester. Proposed by H. L. Goddard, E. J. Williams and Arthur H. Hind.
- SMITH : CHARLES BOUTON, Buildings Branch Secretary's Office, G.P.O., E.C.1; 43 Warwick Road, Ealing, W.5. Proposed by Briant Poulter, W. Ravenscroft and H. F. Murrell.
- TANSLEY : HARRY, 84 Lower Road, S.E.16; Down Hall Road, Rayleigh, Essex. Proposed by William Allison, Alfred Cox and Albert J. Thomas.
- THOMAS : ERNEST JAMES, F.S.I., 30 Landport Terrace, Portsmouth; 50 Granada Road, Southsea. Proposed by J. W. Walmisley, J. Arthur Smith and A. Leonard Roberts.
- TREW : HAROLD FLETCHER, Burleigh House, Nettleton Road, Gloucester. Proposed by Thos. Falconer, H. V. Lanchester and Thomas Overbury.
- WYNNE-THOMAS : CAPTAIN DANIEL, 25 Wood Street, Bolton, Lancs.; Bodnant, Lostock Park, Bolton, Lancs. Proposed by R. Hermon Crook, E. C. Morgan Willmott and George H. Widdows.

and the following Licentiates who are qualified under Section IV, Clause 4 c(ii) of the Supplemental Charter of 1925 :—

- AHERNE : DE LACY, 55 Newhall Street, Birmingham; Norbrook

- Park Hill, Moseley, Birmingham. Proposed by C. E. Bateman, James A. Swan and John Goodman.
- GAMBLE: JAMES GARDNER, City Hall, Belfast; 153 University Street, Belfast. Proposed by Robert Hanna Gibson and Edwin R. Kennedy and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- MAYELL: ALFRED YOUNG, St. James' House, 73 Holland Park Avenue, W.11. Proposed by Herbert Shepherd, Arthur Keen and George A. Lansdown.
- TIFFIN: HUGH STAMMERS, H.M. Office of Works, Storey's Gate, S.W.1; 18 Ossian Road, N.4. Proposed by Bruce Dawson, Sir R. J. Allison and John H. Markham.
- WEBBER: HUART, 3 Mission Row, Calcutta; 11 Camack Street, Calcutta, India. Proposed by E. Stanley Hall, Harold Sudlow and Fred Kempster.

AS ASSOCIATES (102).

- ANDERSON: WILLIAM GEORGE DEANE [Passed five years course at the School of Architecture University of London. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 2 Glendower Place, S. Kensington, S.W.7. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Sir Herbert Baker and C. Lovett Gill.
- ASHWORTH: ALBERT THOMPSON [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. Glenholme, Highercoft Avenue, Bebbington, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Gilbert Fraser and Duncan A. Campbell.
- BAILLIE: IAN [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. Fallside House, Uddingston, Glasgow. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, John Watson and Wm. B. Whitie.
- BANĀ: RÜSSI BEJONJI [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. Bana Building, Khetwadi 11th Street, Girgaum, Bombay, India. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and Louis de Soissons.
- BILLIARDS: HAROLD (Final), 48 Milton Road, Heaton Park, Manchester. Proposed by Percy Robinson, G. H. Foggitt and Captain Victor Bain.
- BINTLEY: LIONEL (Final) c/o The Architectural Association, 36 Bedford Square, W.C.1. Proposed by P. E. Culverhouse, Howard Robertson and J. Murray Easton.
- BISHOP: JOHN WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 42 Sandringham Road, Cardiff. Proposed by Percy Thomas, E. C. Morgan Willmott, and Henry Budgen.
- BOLTON: JAMES HUGH [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 10 Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C.2. Proposed by Arthur T. Bolton, Sir Reginald Blomfield and Sir Giles Gilbert Scott.
- BRODIE: MARGARET BRASH (MISS) B.Sc. [Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 70 Oakfield Avenue, Hillhead, Glasgow. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, John Watson and Geo. And. Paterson.
- BRUCE: ROBERT ALEXANDER (Final), 215 North End Road, West Kensington, W.14. Proposed by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (d).
- BUDGEN: PERCY GRAHAM [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. White Lodge, Rummey, Cardiff. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, Percy Thomas and Harry Teather.
- BURLES: DAVID RODNEY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 44 Ramuz Drive, Westcliff-on-Sea. Proposed by Sir Charles A. Nicholson, T. J. Rushton and Freck. R. Hiorns.
- BURRINGTON: THOMAS (Final), 15 Highfield Avenue, Greenford, Middlesex. Proposed by A. E. Beswick, Charles Nicholas and J. E. Dixon-Spain.
- CARR: DAVID [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, Edinburgh College of Art. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 46 Prince of Wales Road, Battersea, S.W.11. Proposed by Jno. Begg, Charles D. Carus-Wilson and F. C. Mears.
- CARTER: FRANK RANDLE [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. "Penrose," Rhodes Avenue, Mowbray, Cape Town, S. Africa. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Lawrence M. Gotch and Robert R. Prentice.
- CHACKETT: LESLIE ARTHUR [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. The Bungalow, Waxland Road, Halesowen, Birmingham. Proposed by George Drysdale, Sam. N. Cooke and John B. Surman.
- COGLIAN: BRIAN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. Three, Hatch End, Middlesex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Harold I. Merriman, and T. M. Wilson.
- COOKE: ANNE JOYCE (MISS), (Final), 1 South Square, Gray's Inn, W.C.1. Proposed by Henry M. Fletcher, Thos. S. Tait and W. Harding Thompson.
- COOPER: REGINALD WILLIAM GAZE, (Final), 17 Rushcliffe Rise, Sherwood, Nottingham. Proposed by Alfred J. Thraves, Cyril F. W. Haseldine and H. Alderman Dickman.
- CORLETT: WILFRED SHIMMIN (Final), 60 Leonard Street, Hull. Proposed by Henry Budgen, Frederick J. Horth and H. Andrew.
- COULDRICK: HORACE CHARLES CARRINGTON (Final), 3 Sandringham Avenue, Merton Park, S.W. Proposed by Arthur Geo. Porri, Thos. Wallis and R. J. Thomson.
- COULTER: HERBERT GEORGE [Passed five years' course at the University of London School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. "Aberdeen," Singlewell Road, Gravesend. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, C. Lovett Gill and W. J. Price.
- CRUICKSHANK: GEORGE LESLIE [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. The Neuk, Fyvie, Aberdeenshire. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, Robt. G. Wilson, Junr., and Geo. M. Hay.
- CUSDIN: SIDNEY EDWARD THOMAS [Passed five years' joint course at the Southend School of Arts and Crafts and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 5 Ethelden Road, W.12. Proposed by E. Stanley Hall, Fred Kempster and Howard Robertson.
- DAVIS: ERNEST EDWIN [Final], 33 North End Road, Golders Green, N.W. Proposed by H. V. Lanchester, T. A. Lodge and Robert W. Pite.
- EASTON: RUTH MERYON [MRS.] [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 22 Montpelier Street, S.W.7. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and C. H. James.

- ELLERAY : FREDERICK REGINALD [Special], 13 Cromwell Road, Northwich, Cheshire. Proposed by L. H. Bucknell, Professor A. E. Richardson and Herbert J. Rowse.
- ELLIOT : HAROLD HARPER [Passed course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examinations in Design and Professional Practice]. 1 Beauchamp Road, East Molesey, Surrey. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Sydney H. Meyers and L. H. Bucknell.
- FARMER : HENRY COLLINGWOOD [Final], 34 Temple Fortune Lane, N.W.11. Proposed by Fredk. Chatterton, Sir Frank Baines and Alfred Cox.
- FELL : IAN BUCHAN, B.Arch. [Sydney] [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. Northwood, Sydney, Australia. Proposed by Major Hubert C. Corlette, and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- FOLKES : JOHN HOMERY [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. Hagley Grange, near Stourbridge. Proposed by George Drysdale, John B. Surman and Edwin F. Reynolds.
- FORBES : HOWARD TYLDESLEY [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 152 Forrest Street, Cottesloe, Western Australia. Proposed by Professor Leslie Wilkinson, Alfred S. Hook and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- FORD : GEORGE [Final], 29 Leigh Park Road, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex. Proposed by T. P. Bennett, Thos. E. Scott and Herbert J. Axten.
- FORD : HUGH HUBBARD [Final], 5 Ivy Terrace, Eastbourne. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, T. O. Foster and Maurice E. Webb.
- FREEMAN : PHILIP GARFORTH, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 21 Porchester Square, W.2. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- GARDNER : ERIC GODFREY [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 91 Gower Street, W.C.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, C. H. James and Thos. S. Tait.
- HARGRAVE : FRANK CLIFT, B.Arch. (Sydney) [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of Sydney. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], c/o Australian Bank of Commerce, 62 Bishopsgate, E.C.2. Proposed by Major Hubert C. Corlette and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- HARLAND : PETER JOHN BLUNDELL [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 129 Crawford Street, W.1. Proposed by W. H. Ansell, G. Grey Wornum and J. Murray Easton.
- HARRIS : KENNETH WILLIAM FURNEAUX [Final], 45 Denning Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by A. Dunbar Smith, Sidney K. Greenslade and H. H. Jewell.
- HARRIS : ROBERT OLIVER [Special Examination], 54 Tudor Avenue, Chelmsford. Proposed by John Stuart, Wykeham Chancellor and Hugo R. Bird.
- HARTLEY : JAMES STANLEY [Final], 111 Lichfield Grove, Church End, Finchley, N.3. Proposed by Henry V. Ashley, Thos. Wallis and Thos. E. Scott.
- HENDERSON : PERCY PITHIE [Final], 16 Thirlestane Lane, Edinburgh. Proposed by John Begg, Geo. D. Macniven and John Wilson.
- HINTON : ROBERT CHARLES HAMILTON [Final], 16 Lakeside Road, Palmers Green, N.13. Proposed by Thos. E. Scott, Howard Robertson and Thos. S. Tait.
- HURDEN : STANLEY ALLEN [Final], 23 Rectory Grove, S.W.4. Proposed by H. Austen Hall, F. Sutcliffe and C. Ernest Elcock.
- INNES : DOUGLAS WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 17 Caledonian Place, Aberdeen. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, James B. Nicol and Robt. G. Wilson, jun.
- IRONSIDE : WILLIAM DALTON [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 30 Gladstone Place, Aberdeen. Proposed by James B. Nicol, J. A. O. Allan and William E. Gauld.
- JACKSON : HERBERT [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. 221 Holyhead Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. Proposed by George Drysdale, William T. Benslyn and John Goodman.
- JEWELL : ARTHUR EDWARD [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 26 Syr David's Avenue, Canton, Cardiff. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, Percy Thomas and W. Goodchild.
- JOLLEY : VINCENT ALPHONSUS PETER [Final], 5 Springbank Avenue, Thornton, Blackpool. Proposed by Fred. T. Waddington, Sir Banister Fletcher and Alexr. G. Bond.
- KEMP : WILLIAM CHARLES [Final], 2a Portnall Road, Harrow Road, W.9. Proposed by H. Duncan Hendry, Stanley P. Schooling and Ernest B. Glanfield.
- KING : LAURENCE EDWARD [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], The Wayside, Shenfield Common, Brentwood, Essex. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, Howard Robertson and J. Murray Easton.
- KINGSFORD : GEOFFREY MONTAGUE, M.A. Cantab. [Final], Cavendish Club, Piccadilly, W.1. Proposed by A. Edward Hughes, Howard Robertson and John Kirkland.
- LACOSTE : GERALD AUGUSTE CHARLES [Final], 19 Upperton Gardens, Eastbourne. Proposed by Peter D. Stonham, John D. Clarke and Oswald P. Milne.
- LAVERS : RALPH STEPHENSON [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice]. "Glanusk," Buckhurst Hill, Essex. Proposed by Laurence M. Gotch, Walter Henry Woodroffe and E. Stanley Hall.
- LEE : RICHARD EDMUND [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 7 Netheravon Road, Chiswick, W. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and Thos. S. Tait.
- LEWIS : GILBERT NORMAN, A.A. Diploma [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 41 Orchard Road, Bromley, Kent. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and Thos. S. Tait.
- LEWELLYN : GLYN PRICE [Passed five years' course at the Welsh School of Architecture, Cardiff. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Pro-

- professional Practice], 59 College Road, Norwich. Proposed by T. Alwyn Lloyd, Percy Thomas and Harry Teather.
- LLOYD: WILLIAM THOMAS [Special Examination], 1192 Neath Road, Landore, Swansea. Proposed by Henry C. Portsmouth, J. Herbert Jones and Percy Thomas.
- LUKE: HIM SAU, A.A. Diploma [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], "Tree-Lan-Tong," 4 Han Fung Lane, Hong Kong. Proposed by Howard Robertson, J. Murray Easton and E. H. Evans.
- LUMLEY: DAVID FRANCIS [Final], "Ivernia," 122 Clodien Avenue, The Heath, Cardiff. Proposed by Herbert R. Cowley, Percy Thomas and Captain D. H. Burles.
- MACDONALD: ALFRED IAN DUNCAN (Passed five years' course at the Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice), 15 Grosvenor Terrace, Glasgow, W.2. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, David Salmond and John Watson.
- MARRETT: ERIC MOORE (Final), 5 Wentworth Road, Golders Green, N.W.11. Proposed by Thos. E. Scott, Frank T. Verity and T. P. Bennett.
- MARSHALL: HADLEY BERNARD (Final), 18 Adamson Road, Hampstead, N.W.3. Proposed by F. W. C. Gregory, Robert Atkinson and Stanley Hamp.
- MARTIENSSEN: REX DISTIN (Passed five years' course at the University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice), Wychwood Road, Forest Town, Johannesburg, South Africa. Proposed by Allen Wilson, S. C. Dowsett, D. M. Sinclair and D. M. Burton.
- MAYBURY: MATTHEW [Final], 64 Albion Road, Dalston, E.8. Proposed by Horace Field, M. N. Castello and Digby L. Solomon.
- MELLOR: FRANK [Final], Bankfield Road, Armitage Bridge, Huddersfield. Proposed by Norman Culley, B. R. Gribbon and G. H. Foggitt.
- NIGHTINGALE: DOUGLAS ERIC [Passed five years' course at the School of Architecture, University of London. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 283 Trinity Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W.18. Proposed by Matthew J. Dawson, Bernard J. Belsher and George Coles.
- NOAD: RICHARD MERVYN [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], The Den, Perth, Scotland. Proposed by John Keppie, John Watson and T. Harold Hughes.
- PARR: JOHN WILLIAM [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 107 Jermyon Street, S.W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, John H. Markham and J. Murray Easton.
- PEEL: ARTHUR [Special Examination], 4 Kenmuir Avenue, Kettering Road, Northampton. Proposed by Percy Thomas, Walter Rosser and Chas. F. Ward.
- PERTEE: WALTER CLARENCE [Special], 7 George A. Green Road, Wakefield, Yorks. Proposed by Norman Culley, G. H. Foggitt and B. R. Gribbon.
- PLAYNE: EDWARD [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Bancrofts, Woodford Green, Essex. Proposed by Howard Robertson, E. Stanley Hall and George O. Scorer.
- POLSON: FRANKLIN MURRAY [Final], 29 St. George's Road, S.W.1. Proposed by J. J. Joass, Geo. W. Grey and Septimus Warwick.
- PORTER: HERBERT GOULD [Passed five years' joint course at the School of Architecture, University of Witwatersrand, and the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 8 Torrington Square, W.C.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, William A. Pite and Robert W. Pite.
- POWELL: HAROLD HAMILTON [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 51 Vaughan Road, Wallasey, Cheshire. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and the Council under the provisions of Bye-Law 3 (d).
- REA: ARTHUR JOHN [Final], High Street, Solihull, Warwickshire. Proposed by Sam N. Cooke, Herbert Buckland, and L. L. Dussault.
- REITH: WILLIAM JAMES [Dip. Arch. Abdn] [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 6 Rosebery Street, Aberdeen. Proposed by George Watt, Geo. M. Hay and Clement George.
- RIDDELL: JAMES RATTRAY [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 4 Watson Street, Aberdeen. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, J. A. O. Allan and Clement George.
- ROSE: CHARLES ALEXANDER [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Smithton, Culloden, near Inverness. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, Robt. G. Wilson, jun., and James B. Nicol.
- ROSE: JOHN CRUIKSHANK [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 103 Rosebery Road, Muswell Hill, N.10. Proposed by E. Stanley Hall, J. Murray Easton and Howard Robertson.
- ROTH: STANLEY HENRY JAMES [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], c/o Messrs. Sproatt and Rolph, 1162 Bay Street, Toronto, Canada. Proposed by Howard Robertson, Henry Sproatt and Ernest R. Rolph.
- ROWE: GEORGE FREDERICK, M.C. [Special Examination], 36 Temple Fortune Lane, N.W.11. Proposed by C. Geoffrey Blomfield, J. Murray Easton and Howard Robertson.
- SCHULTZ: ISRAEL SAMUEL [Final], 40 Beresford Road, Chingford, Essex. Proposed by T. P. Bennett, Arthur J. Davis and Thos. S. Tait.
- SHAW: MARION MITCHELL (Miss), B.Sc. (Arch.), Glasgow [Passed five years' course at Glasgow School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], "Lynwood," St. Meddams Street, Troon, Ayrshire. Proposed by T. Harold Hughes, John Watson and James Lochhead.
- SMITH: ALFRED [Final], 11 Victor Street, Heywood, Lancs. Proposed by J. Theo. Halliday, John Swarbrick and Isaac Taylor.
- SMITH: JOHN JAMES [Final], 45 Balmoral Terrace, Atherton Road, Hindley, Lancs. Proposed by J. Theo. Halliday, John Swarbrick and Isaac Taylor.
- STEPHEN: NORMAN [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 42 Union Grove, Aberdeen. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, James B. Nicol and Robt. G. Wilson, jun.
- TANTON: HUBERT JOHN [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], Botha House, 8 Granville Place, W.1. Proposed by Howard Robertson, W. Curtis Green and Maxwell Ayrton.
- THOMPSON: ERIC [Final], 38 Beckingham Road, Leicester. Proposed by George Nott, William Keay and Arthur H. Hind.

- TOLSON** : JACK RANSOM, Dip.Arch. [Leeds] [Final], 66 Shaftesbury Avenue, Roundhay, Leeds. Proposed by Colonel Albert E. Kirk, James Parrish and Captain Victor Bain.
- TOMKINS** : CYRIL JAMES [Special], 86 Park Grove, Derby. Proposed by George M. Eaton, Herbert Norman and George H. Widdows.
- TWIGG** : WILLIAM LESLIE [Final], 10 Strathyre Avenue, Norbury, S.W.16. Proposed by A. Alban H. Scott, Sydney Tatchell and T. J. Rushton.
- VAUGHAN** : OLWEN (MISS) [Final], 12c Upper Montagu Street, W.1. Proposed by H. Courtenay Constantine, Percy C. Boddy and Austin Vernon.
- VEITCH** : KATHLEEN ANNE (MISS) [Passed five years' course at the Architectural Association. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 79 Wimpole Street, W.1. Proposed by Gilbert H. Jenkins, J. Alan Slater and A. H. Moberly.
- WALKER** : WILLIAM CAIE [Passed five years' course at Robert Gordon's Colleges, Aberdeen. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], "Elsinore," 261 Victoria Road, Aberdeen. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, Robt. G. Wilson, jun., and Geo. M. Hay.
- WATSON** : CAPTAIN LESSLIE KENYON, R.A. (T.) [Final], 6 Gray's Inn Place, W.C.1. Proposed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Arthur Wm. Kenyon and Gilbert Scott.
- WEBB** : FRANCIS HOWARD HIPPLISLEY [Special Examination], 202 Redland Road, Bristol. Proposed by W. S. Skinner, Sir George H. Oatley and G. C. Lawrence.
- WILKINSON** : HAROLD HERBERT [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 46 Grove Street, Bootle, Liverpool. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Professor Lionel B. Budden and Philip Barker.
- WILLIAMS** : SIRIOL [Final], 92 Mountview Road, Stroud Green, N.4. Proposed by Horace Farquharson, John Coleridge and the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- WINGATE** : WILFRID HURFORD [Special Examination], The Lawns, Cheddon Road, Taunton. Proposed by H. S. W. Stone, Eric C. Francis and F. W. Roberts.
- WRIGHT** : LAWRENCE, B.Arch. (Liverpool) [Passed five years' course at the Liverpool School of Architecture, University of Liverpool. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 24 Carlton Vale, N.W.6. Proposed by Professor C. H. Reilly, Frank T. Verity and Arthur J. Davis.
- YORKE** : FRANCIS REGINALD STEVENS [Passed five years' course at the Birmingham School of Architecture. Exempted from Final Examination after passing Examination in Professional Practice], 12 Church Street, Chelsea, S.W.3. Proposed by George Drysdale, Francis W. B. Yorke and O. Campbell-Jones.
- BAILEY** : GERVASE, King's Buildings, Smith Square, Westminster, S.W.1.; 8 Addison Bridge Place, Kensington, W.14. Proposed by A. H. Kersey, L. Rome Guthrie and W. B. Simpson.
- BAKER** : ALBERT HENRY ISAAC, c/o Messrs. Young and Mackenzie, 143 Scottish Provident Buildings, Belfast; 45 Bloomfield Road, Belfast. Proposed by James R. Young, Edwin R. Kennedy and T. W. Henry.
- BALL** : JAMES HARRISON, The London County Council, County Hall, S.E.1; 50 Glenloch Road, Belsize Park, N.W.3. Proposed by R. Leslie Rollo, Robert G. Wilson, jun., and Geo. M. Hay.
- BAKER** : THOMAS JAMES, 6 Edith Terrace, Chelsea, S.W.10. Proposed by Arthur Wm. Kenyon, Stanley G. Livock and Louis de Soissons.
- BALL** : RICHARD COYSGARNE, M.C., Broadway Chambers, Crowborough; The Country House Hotel, Crowborough, Sussex. Proposed by C. H. Strange, John W. Little and W. H. Robinson.
- BARMAN** : CHRISTIAN, 9 Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, S.W.1; 53 Woodland Gardens, Muswell Hill, N.10. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, L. Sylvester Sullivan and Major Harry Barnes.
- BERNARD** : OLIVER PERCY, O.B.E., M.C., Cadby Hall, W.14; 7 Shepherds Hill, N.6. Proposed by George Grey Wornum, Maxwell Ayrton and Robert Atkinson.
- BOAG** : ROBERT STEVEN, Kingsley Green, Haslemere; "Lennoxvale," Kingsley Green, Haslemere. Proposed by Edwin R. Kennedy and the President and Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- BOWERS** : ROBERT STEUART, 3 Portsmouth Street, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; 24 Dulwich Village, S.E.21. Proposed by W. Courtenay Le Maitre, W. R. Davidge, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- BOWMAN** : DOUGLAS, 18 Park Row, Leeds; "Birkdale Lodge," 48 The Drive, Roundhay, Leeds. Proposed by B. R. Gribbon, Norman Culley and G. H. Foggitt.
- BRIGHT** : THOMAS LESLIE, c/o E. Stanley Hall, Esq., 54 Bedford Square, W.C.1; "Hillcote," 102 College Road, S.E.21. Proposed by E. Stanley Hall, J. Murray Easton, and Fred Kempster.
- BRODIE** : ALEXANDER SHEPHERD, 13 Young Street, Edinburgh; 4 Marchmont Crescent, Edinburgh. Proposed by E. A. Jamieson, James A. Arnott, and T. F. MacLennan.
- BURROWS** : REGINALD WILLIAM, 17 Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.1; 72 Upper Tulse Hill, Brixton, S.W.2. Proposed by C. H. B. Quennell, A. Heron Ryan Tenison, and Max Clarke.
- CASTLEY** : JESSE, c/o R. S. Ayling, Esq., 53 Victoria Street S.W.1; 23 Shoebury Road, East Ham, E.6. Proposed by R. Stephen Ayling, Albert Herbert, and Frederick Chatterton.
- CHRISFIELD** : DOUGLAS FREDERICK, F.S.I., 109 High Street, Broadstairs; "St. Martins," Walmsley Road, Broadstairs. Proposed by Ernest E. Moodey and the President and Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- CROSS** : KENNETH MERVYN BASKERVILLE, M.A. (Cantab.), 45 and 46 New Bond Street, W.1. Proposed by Lt.-Col. J. E. Dixon-Spain, Charles Holden and P. W. Hubbard.
- CRUICKSHANK** : JAMES CRANE, Dept. of Agriculture for Scotland, York Buildings, Queen Street, Edinburgh; 94 Craiglea Drive, Edinburgh. Proposed by James B. Nicol, William E. Gauld, and A. Marshall Mackenzie.
- DANIELS** : JOHN HENRY, 28 High Street, Newport, Mon.; 17 Hawthorn Avenue, Newport, Mon. Proposed by Chas. F. Ward, Lieut.-Col. E. H. Fawckner, and John F. Groves.

ELECTION OF LICENTIATES.

In accordance with the terms of Bye-laws 10 and 11 an Election of Licentiates will take place at the Council Meeting to be held on Monday, 3 November 1930. The names and addresses of the candidates, with the names of their proposers, found by the Council to be eligible and qualified in accordance with the Charter and Bye-laws, are herewith published for the information of members. Notice of any objection or other communication respecting them must be sent to the Secretary, R.I.B.A. not later than Tuesday, 28 October 1930.

ARNOLD : WILLIAM JOHN, 6 Old Steine, Brighton; 103, Hartington Road, Brighton. Proposed by A. J. McLean and the President and Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Society under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).

- DAVIES: GEORGE, 1 Addiscombe Road, Croydon, Surrey; Spring Grove Vicarage, Osterley, Middlesex. Proposed by Hugh Macintosh, Briant Poulter, and J. Edward Still.
- DICKINS: ERIC FRANCIS, 6 Warwick Court, Gray's Inn, W.C.1; 7 Blenheim Road, St. John's Wood, N.W.8. Proposed by Ernest H. Abbott, Henry N. Kerr, and F. G. M. Chancellor.
- FISHER: EWART WILLIAM, 10 Old Burlington Street, W.1; "Southover," Sheridan Road, Merton Park, S.W.19. Proposed by Herbert A. Welch, H. Lidbetter, and Ernest G. W. Souster.
- FRENCH: JOHN WILLIAM, Town Hall, Eastbourne; "Lindisfarne," Brodric Road, Hampden Park, Eastbourne. Proposed by Arthur R. G. Fenning, John D. Clarke, Colin H. Murray, and the Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects.
- GELDER: HAROLD EDWARD, 120 Alfred Gelder Street, Hull; Briar Croft, Ferriby, E. Yorks. Proposed by L. Kitchen, Joseph H. Hirst, and J. Malcolm Dossor.
- GREAVES: JOHN, 17 Bolton Street, Piccadilly, W.1; 105 Corringham Road, N.W.11. Proposed by Sir Herbert Baker, F. W. Troup, and Henry V. Ashley.
- GRUBB: THOMAS JENKINS, 9 St. Mildreds Court, Poultry, E.C.2; 30 Finborough Road, S. Kensington, S.W.10. Proposed by Laurence M. Gotch, J. A. Gotch, and Thos. E. Scott.
- HALL: RICHARD LESLIE, P.A.S.I., c/o Messrs. Carby Hall and Son, Prudential Buildings, Park Row, Leeds; "The Nook," Primley Park Avenue, Moortown, Leeds. Proposed by W. Carby Hall, Percy Robinson, and Colonel Albert E. Kirk.
- HARVEY: MARSHALL, 36 Station Street, Sittingbourne. Proposed by Charles W. W. Thompson and The President and Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- HAUGHTON: HAROLD SAMUEL, 34-35 Bedford Street, Plymouth; Grey Cottage, Plympton, Devon. Proposed by J. Leighton Fouracre, B. Priestley Shires, and A. Southcombe Parker.
- HAWORTH: WALTER RAYMOND, 10 Hyde Park, Halifax. Proposed by John B. Gass, Jonathan Simpson, and Joseph Frederick Walsh.
- HEATHCOTE: ARTHUR EDWARD, "Grays," Crawley, Sussex. Proposed by Chas. Henry Heathcote, Ernest J. Heathcote, and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- HORNE: ALBERT, Borough Surveyor's Department, Dewsbury; 22 Ashton Road, Harehills, Leeds. Proposed by W. Carby Hall, Norman Culley, and G. H. Foggitt.
- JACK: DONALD DENOON, Miners' Welfare Committee, Dean Stanley Street, S.W.1; 12 West Avenue, Wallington, Surrey. Proposed by Chas. J. Mole, Cedric Ripley and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- JACKSON: WILLIAM HARA, c/o F. Tranmer, Esq., Westminster Chambers, Harrogate; Westminster Drive, Pannal, Harrogate. Proposed by H. S. Chorley, T. Edward Marshall, and Geo. Bland.
- JACOB: JOHN HENRY, 12 Stratford Place, W.1; 55c Greencoat Place, Ashley Gardens, S.W.1. Proposed by H. P. G. Maule, Robert Atkinson, and Oswald P. Milne.
- JONES: CYRIL LLOYD, c/o A. S. Parker, Esq., 1 St. Andrew's Street, Plymouth; "Walston," Lucas Lane, Plympton. Proposed by A. S. Parker, B. Priestley Shires, and A. C. A. Norman.
- JONES: RICHARD WILLIAM HERBERT, Messrs. F. Taperell & Haase, 5 Stratford Place, W.1; 3 Highfield Avenue, Golders Green, N.W.11. Proposed by Professor A. E. Richardson, George A. Mitchell and Alexr. G. Bond.
- KAY: HENRY GORDON, c/o Bertie Crewe, Esq., 75 Shaftesbury Avenue, W.1; 1 Green Lane, Hendon, N.W.4. Proposed by Cecil Masey and applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).
- KELSALL: JOHN SCOTT, Galem Chambers, Chapel Road, Worthing; White House, Woodmancote, nr. Henfield, Sussex. Proposed by Sir Charles A. Nicholson, T. J. Rushton and Captain D. H. Burles.
- KENNARD: CECIL, 143 Bow Road, E.3; Gara, Downside Road, Sutton, Surrey. Proposed by F. E. Mennie, H. D. Searles-Wood, and Percy B. Dannatt.
- KENT: ARTHUR GEORGE PERCY, Trumans Brewery, Spitalfields, E.1; 14 Broxholm Road, S.E.27. Proposed by Briant Poulter, H. Reginald Poulter, and Hugh Macintosh.
- LOVELL: WILLIAM GOULBURN, St. Moritz, Upper Avenue, Eastbourne; 3 Devonshire Place, Eastbourne. Proposed by H. V. Lanchester, John L. Denman, and John D. Clarke.
- MANT: FREDERICK GEORGE, 2 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, W.C.2; 37 Disraeli Road, Ealing, W.5. Proposed by Sir Charles A. Nicholson, T. J. Rushton, and A. Alban H. Scott.
- MARSH: DUDLEY GRAHAM, Jessel Chambers, 88-90, Chancery Lane, W.C.2; "Delville," Oxenden Square, Herne Bay, Kent. Proposed by E. J. W. Hider, Ernest G. Cole, and Douglas Wood.
- MILLER: LOCKHART FRASER, 54 Duff Street, Edinburgh; 32 Comely Bank Avenue, Edinburgh. Proposed by T. F. MacLennan and The President and Secretary of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- NUTTALL: ORRELL HYDE HERBERT, Architects' Department C.W.S., Ltd., 99 Leman Street, E.1; 46 Strathbrook Road, Streatham Common, S.W.16. Proposed by T. E. Eccles, D. G. McIntosh, and L. G. Ekins.
- PACKHAM: ARTHUR BENJAMIN, 1 Phoenix Place, Brighton; 12A North Place, Brighton. Proposed by John L. Denman and The President and Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- PARR: LIONEL MARSDEN, 55 Broadway, Westminster, S.W.1; 2 Bowood Road, Clapham Common, S.W.11. Proposed by F. S. Haynes, B. H. Parkin Haigh, and Allan D. Reid.
- PRICE: WILLIAM HARRY LYNE, F.S.I., Trading Estate, Slough; "Carlton," Bath Road, Slough. Proposed by Herbert Spink and The President and Honorary Secretary of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- PRIOR-HALE: LESLIE, 3 John Street, Bedford Row, W.C.1; "Elmington," Sutherland Grove, S.W.20. Proposed by Edwin J. Sadgrove, Leonard A. Culliford, and A. Foster.
- SCOLES: HENRY JOSEPH, Electric Chambers, Union Street, Torquay; Shirburn, St. Marychurch Road, Torquay, Devon. Proposed by H. V. Lanchester, Geoffrey Lucas, and Norman G. Bridgman.
- SCRASE: HENRY ACKHURST, 16 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate, E.C.3; 19 Fox Lane, Palmer's Green, N.13. Proposed by Gilbert H. Lovegrove, R. H. J. Mayhew, and Osborn C. Hills.
- SEARLES: PERCY GEORGE, Medway Brewery, Maidstone; "Highfield," Loose Road, Maidstone. Proposed by Wm. H. Poole, W. H. Robinson, and The President and Honorary Secretary of the South-Eastern Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).
- SIMONS: GEORGE PERCY, Estate Office, Stanmore; "Windy Ridge," Old Church Lane, Stanmore, Middlesex. Proposed by George E. Clare, Clement Stretton, and Arthur J. Wood.

Competitions

SLATER : REGINALD JOHN LANGHAM, 199 Plashet Grove, East Ham, E.6 ; "Ashdene," 12 Sandford Road, East Ham, E.6. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

SMART : LAWRENCE HARROWER, P.O. Box 374, Hamilton, Bermuda ; The Old House, Point Shares, Pembroke, Bermuda. Proposed by H. O. Tarbolton and The President and Secretary of the Royal Incorporation of Architects in Scotland under the provisions of Bye-law 3 (a).

SMITH : THOMAS HAROLD, City Architect's Dept., Guildhall, Hull ; 14 Loatleys Lane, Derringham Bank, Hull. Proposed by F. E. Pearce Edwards, Frederick J. Horth, and H. Andrew.

SPACKMAN : CYRIL SAUNDERS, R.B.A., F.S.A.Scot., 29 Blake Road, East Croydon, Surrey. Proposed by W. E. Riley, Briant Poulter, and Hugh Macintosh.

SUTTLE : ARNOLD, 2 Victoria Avenue, Harrogate ; "Linton Close," Wetherby, Yorks. Proposed by Archibald Neill and The President and Honorary Secretary of the West Yorkshire Society of Architects under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).

TAYLOR : CHARLES DONALD, 25 Ropergate, Pontefract ; "Charenton," Mayors Walk, Pontefract, Yorks. Proposed by Colonel Albert E. Kirk, G. H. Foggitt, and Captain Victor Bain.

TAYLOR : GEORGE LANGLEY, F.S.I., Wilton Park Estate Office, Beaconsfield ; Ledborough, Beaconsfield, Bucks. Proposed by J. T. Saunders and The President and Honorary Secretary of the Berks, Bucks and Oxon Architectural Association under the provisions of Bye-law 3(a).

THOMAS : ALBERT EDWIN, 25 Montholme Road, Wandsworth Common, S.W. Applying for nomination by the Council under the provisions of Bye-law 3(d).

THOMAS : FREDERICK GILBERT STANLEY, c/o Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, R.A., 7 Grays Inn Square, W.C.1 ; 18 Castleford Avenue, Cambridge Green, New Eltham, S.E.9. Proposed by Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, Gilbert Scott, and W. E. Watson.

TOUT : SIDNEY CHARLES, 91 Brick Lane, E.1 ; 43 Broadfields Avenue, Edgware, Middlesex. Proposed by S. B. Caulfield, E. J. W. Hider, and William G. Ingram.

TULLEY : ERNEST FRANK, 123 Regent Street, W.1 ; Haslemere, Argyle Road, North Harrow, Middlesex. Proposed by William T. Benslyn, T. Jay Evans, and W. H. Watkins.

UNDERDOWN : ALWYN, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Seaford ; "Winton," Victoria Drive, Eastbourne. Proposed by W. T. B. Foster, John L. Denman, and Colonel Wilfred J. Hardcastle.

WATKINS : ARCHIBALD HORACE, 3 St. James's Street, S.W.1 ; 2 Crescent Gardens, Wimbledon Park, S.W.19. Proposed by Ernest G. W. Souster, R. Mountford Pigott, and A. S. R. Ley.

WATSON : CHARLES HERBERT, F.S.I., Lloyds Bank Chambers, Beaconsfield ; Candlemas Corner, Beaconsfield, Bucks. Proposed by Julian G. Burgess, W. F. C. Holden, and W. H. Raffles.

WEBBER : FRANK, "Allington Mead," Dover House Road, Roehampton, S.W.15 ; 2 Sloane Gardens, S.W. Proposed by H. P. Burke Downing, Gilbert Scott, and J. E. Mundell.

WHITE : ARTHUR WELLINGTON, 98 Ossulton Way, N.2. Proposed by Allen Foxley, Sydney D. Kitson, and Maurice E. Webb.

WHITE : RICHARD WAKEHAM, 10 Great George Street, Westminster, S.W.1 ; 10 Hadley Gardens, W.4. Proposed by W. T. Curtis, C. Stanley Peach, and T. Frank Hawkes.

BURTON-ON-TRENT : PROPOSED COUNCIL SCHOOL.

The Burton-on-Trent Local Education Authority invite architects to submit, in open competition, designs for a new Council School for approximately 800 children, to be erected on a site in Clarence Street.

Assessor : Mr. H. T. Buckland [F.].

Premiums : £150, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs : 30 November 1930.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. L. E. Burgess, Secretary and Director of Education, Education Offices, Guild Street, Burton-on-Trent. Deposit £1.

GUILDFORD : PROPOSED CATHEDRAL.

The Guildford Cathedral Committee invite architects who have been engaged in the building of cathedrals or churches to submit drawings and illustrations of their works ; or a design for a cathedral. Not more than three sets of drawings may be sent, all to be contained in one large portfolio. Architects who have not been engaged in the actual execution of such works, but have studied and designed ecclesiastical buildings, may submit similar portfolios of drawings or designs.

The Committee, with the assistance of Mr. Walter Tapper, A.R.A., F.S.A. [F.], will select a limited number of architects for the Final Competition, who will each receive Five Hundred guineas, whether the design is accepted or not, but the Committee will be free to accept or reject any or all of such designs.

Portfolios must be sent in on or before 30 November 1930, addressed to The Venerable the Archdeacon of Surrey, The Diocesan Office, Lloyds Bank Chambers, Guildford.

LIVERPOOL : DEVELOPMENT OF SITE.

The General Building Syndicate, Ltd., invite architects to submit, in open competition, schemes for the development of a site at Liverpool fronting St. John's Lane, Queen Square and Roe Street.

Assessor : Mr. Duncan A. Campbell [F.].

Premiums : £250, £100 and £50.

Last day for receiving designs : 30 October 1930.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to The Secretary, General Building Syndicate, Ltd., 36, St. Martin's Lane, London, W.C.2. Deposit £2 2s.

NORWICH : PROPOSED NEW FIRE STATION.

The Norwich Corporation invite architects practising in Norwich or the County of Norfolk to submit, in competition, designs for a new Fire Station, to be erected on a site in Bethel Street.

Assessor : Mr. Robert Atkinson [F.].

Premiums : £100, £75, £50 and £25.

Last day for receiving designs : 1 February 1931.

Conditions of the competition may be obtained on application to Mr. Noel B. Rudd, Town Clerk, Guildhall, Norwich. Deposit £1 1s.

Members' Column

STANLEY HALL AND EASTON AND ROBERTSON.
The firms of Edwin T. and E. Stanley Hall, of 54 Bedford Square, and Easton and Robertson, of 36 Bedford Square, have entered into partnership under the name of Stanley Hall and Easton and Robertson, and will practise at 54 Bedford Square, London, W.C.1. Museum 8121 (3 lines).

ANDREWS AND DUKE.
MR. W. F. ANDREWS, L.R.I.B.A., F.A.S.I., of Ocean Chambers, Brighton, and 14 Hanover Square, London, has taken into partnership Mr. R. J. Duke, late of Underdown and Duke, of Seaford. Mr. Duke is taking over the London practice and will be pleased to receive the latest catalogues at that address. The style of the firm will be Andrews and Duke.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.
MR. F. E. MENNIE [F.] has changed his address from 311 Cambridge Road, Bethnal Green, E.2, to 1 Montfort House, Victoria Park Square, E.2.

APPOINTMENT VACANT.
EXPERIENCED ASSISTANT ARCHITECT capable of taking charge of Drawing Office required by a firm of European Architects with an extensive practice in India. A bachelor, age not more than 35, physically fit, good draughtsman, and with practical knowledge of construction is required. Public School man and A.R.I.B.A. preferred. First-class passage out and return on completion of agreement. Five years' agreement in first place, salary Rs. 700, Rs. 700, Rs. 800, Rs. 850, Rs. 900 per mensem, plus motor-cycle allowance of Rs. 50/- per mensem. (Present value of Rupee about 1s. 6d.) Applicants should supply full particulars of training and experience to Box 9,830, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIPS WANTED.
A.R.I.B.A. Medallist, age 33, desires position as Senior with a view to eventual Partnership. Small capital. South or South-West of England, Native of Somerset.—Box 2,190, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

A.R.I.B.A. with special knowledge of schools of all types; London and Country Domestic, Housing; and ecclesiastical fitting; desires to purchase, £800 p.a. share in established practice, preferably as Junior Partner. Has had complete charge of over £100,000 work.—Box 1,310, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

AN A.R.I.B.A., a University Lecturer, desires to enter into a partnership with another architect in or near London.—Apply Box 8,100, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

PARTNERSHIP or Appointment with view to partnership required by an Associate Member. Age 33. A.A. School training. 10 years' office experience, London and the Provinces. Present appointment, Chief Assistant in busy Midland office.—Apply Box 7,100, c/o Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

DISPOSAL OF PRACTICE.
MEMBER desires to sell general practice for health reasons.—Box 1,000, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION.
SENIOR Member offers furnished Office Accommodation in "The Temple" on moderate terms. Suit Junior commencing practice. Or London address for provincial firm.—Write Box 2,090, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

MEMBER of the Institute wishes to meet another member who will take part share of his office at Lincoln's Inn Fields, W.C. Good light, mutual assistance might be arranged.—Apply Box 2,290, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

WELL-LIGHTED room 12 ft. 6 in. by 13 ft. Two windows; central heating, at £60 per annum including heating, lighting and cleaning.—Apply Box 9,100, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

MEMBER having three light and furnished offices in Bloomsbury Square, wishes to share same with another architect, in order to reduce working expenses. Rent, including heating, light and cleaning, £1 weekly.—Apply Box 3,100, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

OFFICE ACCOMMODATION WANTED.
MEMBER practising in London requires office accommodation which includes own private office, with use of clerk to take 'phone messages, etc.—Apply Box 2,100, c/o The Secretary R.I.B.A., 9 Conduit Street, London, W.1.

EASTBOURNE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

SCHOOL OF ART AND CRAFTS.

Principal: H. B. Faulkner, A.R.C.A., (Lond.)

WANTED: to commence duty at the earliest possible moment, a qualified Architect (A.R.I.B.A.), to organise a Course and give Instruction in all branches of Architecture. The appointment is subject to the final consent of the Council. The Course is intended primarily for young Architects preparing for their R.I.B.A. Examinations.

The Course will be held in the evenings, at the above Institution, and the Architect appointed will be expected to give instruction on at least three evenings per week throughout the Session (38 weeks) part of the time being given to instruction in the History of Architecture. Salary £200 per annum.

No Forms. Applicants must apply by letter, giving full details of their training and experience together with the names of Referees, and be prepared to submit drawings if requested to do so.

Letters should be sent to H. W. Fovargue, Esq., Town Clerk and Secretary, Town Hall, Eastbourne.

ARCHITECTS' BENEVOLENT SOCIETY (Insurance Department).

HOUSE PURCHASE SCHEME (for property in Great Britain only).

The Society is able, through the services of a leading Assurance Office, to assist an Architect (or his client) in securing the capital for the purchase of a house for his own occupation, on the following terms:—

AMOUNT OF LOAN.

Property value exceeding £666, but not exceeding £2,500, 75 per cent. of the value.

Property value exceeding £2,500, but not exceeding £4,500, 66⅔ per cent. of the value.

The value of the property is that certified by the Surveyor employed by the Office.

RATE OF INTEREST

In respect of loans not exceeding £2,000 5½ per cent. gross.

" " in excess of " 5½ " "

REPAYMENT.

By means of an Endowment Assurance which discharges the loan at the end of 15 or 20 years, or at the *earlier death* of the borrower.

SPECIAL CONCESSION TO ARCHITECTS.

In the case of houses in course of erection, it has been arranged that, provided the Plan and Specification have been approved by the Surveyor acting for the Office, and the amount of the loan agreed upon, and subject to the house being completed in accordance therewith, ONE HALF of the loan will be advanced on a certificate from the Office's Surveyor that the walls of the house are erected and the roof on and covered in.

NOTE.—In 1928, over £20,000 was loaned to architects under this scheme, and as a result over £100 was handed to the Benevolent Fund.

If a quotation is required, kindly send details of your age next birthday, approximate value of house and its exact situation, to the Secretary Architects' Benevolent Society, 9 Conduit Street, London, W.

